The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3608. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

A Collapse in the Rebel Cotton Loan.

A Decline to 2 3-4 per cent. Discount.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Movement Assuming Still More Formidable Proportions.

ALL CLASSES JOINING IN IT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 16, 1863.

he *Arabia*, from Liverpool 4th, *viâ* Queenstown 5th instant, arrived here at 6½ o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 3d.

The *Arabia* has 184 passengers for Halifax, (135 emigrants sent out by Miss COUTTS,) and 53 for Boston. She brings no specie.

On the 8th, lat. 40° 56′ north, long. 20° west, passed *Kangaroo* bound west; 9th, lat. 49° 47′ north, long. 26° 23′ west, at 9 P. M., passed the *Europa*, bound east. The *Arabia* experienced a succession of head winds and gales, and encountered much ice.

The news is little more than a duplicate of that taken out per *Hibernian* and *Kangaroo* on the 3d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further particulars of the destruction by the *Florida* of the *Star of Peace* and schooner *Adelbarran*, are furnished by the *Runnymede*, which brought eleven of their crews to Greenwich. The *Star of Peace* was bound from Calcutta to Boston, with a general cargo; was encountered in latitude 15°, longitude 42°, and burnt. The *Adelbarran*, from New-York for Maranham, was burnt on the 18th ult., latitude 33° 20′, longitude 39° 44′.

A heavy collapse in the Confederate loan occurred in London on the 2d, owing to the suspension of J. D. SPENCE, of Liverpool, in the grain trade. SPENCE was supposed to be the Confederate financial agent, but he proved not be the same person nor connected with him, except by family ties. Nevertheless the loan closed on the 2d at 2½@1⅛ discount.

The New-York correspondents of the *Times* and *Daily News* both expatiate on the increasing irritation against England, on account of the fitting out of Confederate vessels, and the possible adoption of retaliatory measures.

The *Times* sees something to hope for in America from the inauguration of Union Leagues in the North, and the increasing demand among the Republicans for the restoration of the Union at any price. The *Times* says:

"European sympathy has been withheld, simply because it was perceived that the whole Southern people were in earnest about independence, while it was not apparent that any considerable part of the Northern people were in earnest about emancipation."

The British man-of-war *Orpheus* has been wrecked on New-Zealand. One hundred and eighty officers and men were drowned. Seventy were saved.

FRANCE.

The Bourse on the 3d was very dull. Rentes 69f. 70c.

POLAND.

Affairs were again threatening. The insurrection was increasing. It had broken out in the Departments of Poniewiz and Swalo. The peasants, nobility and middle classes have joined en masse. The Russian troops are at Memel and Riga.

The news that the Warsaw committee had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms, is pronounced unfounded.

LANGIEWICZ was conveyed from Cracow into Moravia.

The *Daily News* publishes a manifesto of the Polish insurgents, which occupies seven columns.

LAPIENSKILATE, a Chief among the Circassians, had landed in Courland with a well officered force.

Russia was bringing transports at Dantzic for the Vistula.

The Swedish Government had laid an embargo on an English steamer at Malmo, which was carrying a Polish detachment from England for Poland.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American mails have reached Lisbon.

RIO JANEIRO, Wednesday, March 11.

Coffee, 7ⅈ200@7ⅈ300 for good firsts. Stock, 115,000 bags. Exchange, 27@27⅛. Bahia Cotton, 18ⅈ000 reis. Sugar, 1ⅈ650@1ⅈ700. Pernambuco white Sugar, 1ⅈ100@3ⅈ400; Brown, 1ⅈ700@1ⅈ750. Cotton, 18ⅈ900@19ⅈ000.

LATEST NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The Confederate loan has had a further decline to 2¾@2¼ discount.

The Liverpool *Albion* publishes a letter from the Foreign Office to the owners of the *Magicienne*, which was seized by a Federal cruiser, but liberated by the Prize Court, stating that the "English Minister at Washington will be instructed to apply to the Government of the United States for full compensation to the parties interested."

CALCUTTA, Monday, March 16.

Shirtings and twist firm. Exchange, 2s. 5d. Freights flat.

BOMBAY, Sunday, March 15.

Cotton goods and twist advancing. Freights quiet.

CANTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Shirtings and twist higher. Exchange, 4s. 8½d.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Feb. 23.

Silk firm and quiet. Exchange, 6s. 2¾d.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 5.

Steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived last night.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 4.

The rumor current a few days ago, that Count APPONIGH had tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted, was premature. Count APPONIGH did not tender his resignation until yesterday, and it is very questionable whether it will be accepted by the Emperor. Under no circumstances, however, is any change to be expected in the policy of the Government toward Hungary.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, Saturday, April 4.

The insurrection in the Government of Kowni is increasing. Pousionis has been taken by the insurgents. They have also captured Radam, which was evacuated by Gen. ALEOWSKI, and seized the public treasury of that point.

News by the Kangaroo.

[The following is a portion of the *Kangaroo's* dispatches:]

The *Times* has an editorial on the seizure of the steamer *Peterhoff*, contending that it was unjustified. It says:

"It is not as a mere act of judgment, right or wrong, that the capture of the *Peterhoff* is to be regarded, but as an expression of the policy pursued by the particular Government. If a Spanish or Austrian officer had made a mistake with a British merchantman, nobody would ever dream of anticipating mischief from the occurrence; but the Federal Government is now advancing extraordinary pretensions by the select agency of an officer whose conduct has already been condemned. The seizure of the *Peterhoff*, whatever it may be, is not a natural error of a person inexperienced in public law. It is a deliberate attempt to extend and magnify the power of the blockade. Nor is it, indeed, the first step of the Federals in this direction. They have already almost blockaded certain ports of our own in their eagerness to intercept traffic between these ports and others, and at last they have gone the length of espying inchoate adventures in this country; quitting their own construction on mercantile speculations; proscribing ships beforehand by name, and seizing them without reference to destination or cargo, whenever they can be pounced upon at sea. We have no doubt, in short, that WILKES carried precise instructions to capture the *Peterhoff*. We believe also she may be released, after more or less detention, and compensation, perhaps, and paid on demand. The Federals will find their own recompense in the command acquired over the commerce of the seas and the alarm communicated to traders; but it can hardly be denied that such proceedings call for serious attention on the part of our Government."

The *Times* has a characteristic review of the volume of diplomatic correspondence for the last year, published by the United States Government. It eulogizes MR. ADAMS; says his dispatches are the best in the whole collection, being straightforward and businesslike. In the estimation of the *Times*, Mr. DAYTON shows ability, but is rude and rough compared with MR. ADAMS; while MATTLEY, CASSIUS M. CLAY and CAMERON, display the most amusing egotism. SEWARD is tainted with his false proprieties and assertions, and his coarse manner of putting them.

Lord PALMERSTON proceeded from Glasgow to Edinboro, in which latter place he was formally presented with the freedom of the city and honored with the degree of LL. D. at the University. He made several speeches, but, as regards America, merely reiterated the defence of England's policy and continued neutrality. He spoke mainly in support of Rome, the Capital of Italy, which sympathized with the Poles, but said England would not forcibly interfere on their behalf. He hoped the united opinion of the European Powers would exert a beneficial influence on Russian policy.

FRANCE.

M. MAGNE will not be replaced in the Cabinet. FOULD tendered his resignation because PEREIGNY exaggerated the amount of the credits drawn by the Government without the consent of the Chambers.

Rentes declined on the 1st of April to 69f. 15c.

POLAND.

It was reported that the Warsaw Revolutionary Committee had ordered its agents to cease making enlistments, and had resolved on every where ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms; and also that two insurgent leaders had already disbanded their forces.

The insurgents under LELLEWELL were reported dispersed and obliged to seek refuge in Gallicia, by the Russians. Another authority asserts that this force had repulsed the Russians.

The *Danzierger Zeitung* asserts that the Emperor of Russia intends granting an autonomy to Poland; but will not grant a Polish national army.

GREECE.

The National Assembly, after proclaiming Prince WILLIAM, of Denmark, King, appointed a Committee to go to Copenhagen to offer him the crown, in the name of the Greek nation.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

[The week's Cotton market was received per *City of New-York.*]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Various circulars report as follows: FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; red Western 8s. 9d.@9s. 5d. CORN firm, at 28s. 6d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK dull. BACON heavy. BUTTER nominal. LARD dull, at a decline of 6d.@1s. TALLOW flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady, at 29s. 6d. for Pots, 32s. for Pearls. RESIN quiet, at 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet and steady, at 107s. 6d. SUGAR dull. COFFEE active. RICE upward. SPERM and COD OILS—No sales. LINSEED OIL firmer, at 43s.@43s. 6d. PETROLEUM downward, at 1s. 4d.@1s. 5d. for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has a downward tendency, with a decline of 1s.@2s. ⅌ quarter. IRON quiet and steady. SUGAR inactive. TEA steady. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 112s. RESIN firm; common, 30s. 6d. TALLOW quiet at 43s. 6d. SPERM OIL—No sales. LINSEED OIL inactive at 42s. 3d.@42s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES quiet and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Monetary funds, on the 2d, were without variation. The 3d, Good Friday, was a holiday. The Money market was unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is dull but steady; Illinois Central Railroad, 44½@43½ discount; Erie Railroad, 43½@44½.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET,

Sales of the week, 12,000 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 290f.; *bas*, 276f. Stock in port, 38,000 bales. The market is firmer.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, April 4.

There is a holiday to-day in the cotton and other markets; nothing new to report.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, April 4.

Exchange is open to-day, but the funds are quiet. Consols closed 92⅜@92⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad 44½@43½ discount. Erie 44½@45⅜.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

A Flag of Truce—The Rebel Gen. Pemberton Sends a Bouquet and a Message to Gen. Sherman.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

A flag of truce came up from Vicksburgh yesterday, the 7th, in charge of a rebel officer, who brought to our lines, in a yawl-boat, two Chaplains, ancient and seedy, who belonged to Wisconsin regiments. They were captured in Tennessee, probably at the battle of Murfreesboro. The officer who accompanied the flag of truce brought with him a magnificent bouquet from Gen. PEMBERTON, as a present to Gen. SHERMAN. It was composed of rarest flowers, both native and exotic, and its aroma filled the air. It had nothing of the smell of gunpowder about it. The officer presented the rare and beautiful gift, and stated to the Union General that he had no objection to his seeing the batteries, &c., at Vicksburgh, and invited him to come down and see them.

From Boston.

THE CALIFORNIA CAVALRY—THE THORNDIKE WILL CASE.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 16.

The California battalion arrived at Camp Meigge, Readville, this forenoon, where they found excellent quarters, amply provisioned. It is proposed to give the battalion a public reception in Boston.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided the Thorndike will case in favor of the two children of ANDREW THORNDIKE, who died in 1854, thus sustaining the legality of his marriage with a German woman, with whom he entered into a civil contract of marriage at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, before the United States Consul, and with whom he lived as his wife, acknowledging the children as his up to the time of his death. ISRAEL THORNDIKE, brother of the deceased, was the contestant for the property, on the ground of the illegitimacy of his brother's children.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 16.

The Female Seminary building at Warren, Mr. MARTIN'S house adjacent, and a barn, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

GEN. FOSTER SAFE.

He is Reinforced, and Supplied with Ammunition and Provisions.

LONGSTREET STILL THREATENING SUFFOLK.

Departure of the Iron-Clads from Charleston Harbor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 16.

A dispatch from Gen. PALMER to Maj.-Gen. DIX, just received, states that Gen. FOSTER has been relieved.

A river steamer, with a regiment and supplies of provisions and ammunition, succeeded in running the batteries on the Tar River, and reached the wharf at Washington on the 14th.

The enemy are still investing Suffolk. Nothing of importance has transpired there to-day.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has the following:

"CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 12.

The entire iron-clad fleet departed at 3:40 and 4 o'clock for the South. The impression prevails here, however, that they will soon return to renew the attack.

REPORTS FROM LITTLE WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 16.

A letter received here to-day, dated inside the fort at Washington, N. C., April 10, announces the death, at 10 A. M. that day, of Dr. WARE, Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment.

The writer expresses confidence of their ability to hold out until reinforcements arrive.

The rebels were firing at the fort on the 10th, but only two shots had taken effect inside. The rebels remained at a respectful distance.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

Letters from on Board the Iron-Clads.

THE KEOKUK.

The Paymaster of the unfortunate iron-clad *Keokuk* writes:

"I am safe, and on board the *Vermont*, with the rest of our officers and crew, with the exception of Ensign MCINTOSH, who will probably die of injuries received in the fight, and have lost nearly all my clothing. My steward saved my sword and pistol, which is all that I have left. I saved my money, but barely that, as I went below for it after the first wave came over the vessel. Until that time, I was engaged with others in trying to stop leaks. The vessel was not given up until she had began to settle fast. I got leave to-day to go home per *Arago*, but as all is so unsettled, and my books lost, I have thought it best to stop and straighten affairs for the men.

I will not attempt to describe the fight of the 7th, or the *horrors* of that afternoon! The *Keokuk* was struck 90 times; more than half of these shots went *through* the small vessel! It was as one chance out of ten thousand of our ever getting out of the fight! Never before was a vessel under such a fire! Over 300 guns must have been playing on us, and that too within 300 yards of Sumter! We were nearer the fort and further up than any other vessel.

The men were perfectly awe-stricken. Such was the roll of fire along the sides, that we could scarcely open the ports of the vessel to fire.

Poor MCINTOSH—a splendid fellow—I helped out of the turret, and laid him bleeding on my bed. We scarcely got him out of the ship before it sank. His head is cut to pieces, skull fractured, &c.

When the *Keokuk* was going down, within a short distance of Morris Island beach, the rebels on the island tossed their hats and cheered. They might have sunk us, crowded as we were on a little tugboat, with their batteries. I fear Charleston may stand in spite of us, but hope another attack will be made. The Admiral, with the iron-clads, is still within the bar, but all is rumor."

Another person who was on board the *Keokuk*, from the time she went into action until she sank, gives the following particulars:

"The vessel, it is known, steamed toward the rebel forts last in the line of battle; but the fleet once engaged, the *Keokuk*, by her superior speed, and the splendid daring of her commander, (RHIND,) ran in toward Fort Sumter and took the fire of that fort at little more than half the distance at which the Monitor batteries had received it. Our informant explains this apparently inexplicable movement, so far as it was understood on board. Though the *Keokuk* was deemed the weakest of our vessels, and this fact reasonably accounted for the position which was assigned her by the Admiral, still the officers were restive under the implied restraint and the impossibility of going among the first into battle, and it was determined that when the opportunity offered the *Keokuk* should do her duty.

It should be remarked that the officers and crew, with a natural pride in the vessel as their own, did not share the opinions of some other persons that the *Keokuk* was not a first-class battery, and they believed that in the conflict into which they were entering they had an even chance with their brethren on the Monitors. Capt. RHIND, with his crew, were willing to test her, and take the risks. 'If she proved invulnerable,' one of her officers remarked, 'we were prepared to fight the rebels at the mouths of their cannon.' The excellent capacities of the *Keokuk* for manœuvering also entered into the calculations and the confidence of her commander, in the hazardous but brilliant design which he had formed, and which he and his crew entered on without fear.

The *Keokuk* moved rapidly; she answered her helm beautifully, and she steamed into the fight while her consorts were receiving the rapid fire of all the forts. As she entered the range of the rebel guns the balls fell for a short time over and around her, but did not touch her. The first shot which struck hit her deck near the aft turret, but glanced off. A moment thereafter the turret received a heavy ball, which was deemed to be little less than a two hundred-pounder.

The high hopes with which the men of the *Keokuk* went into the fight were, by the effect of this shot, proved to have been delusive. It pierced the turret, badly shattering the iron and wood work of which it was constructed. The shot did not enter, but tumbled back into the water. Seventeen men were inside the turret. Bolt-heads and fragments of the broken timber flew among them, and Acting Ensign MCINTOSH, commanding there, was struck and disabled. It is not too much to say that there was some consternation at that moment among those men. MCINTOSH was removed below; and after the turret was struck again a part of the force was withdrawn from it to the main deck. The intelligence which was thus received by the crew of the vulnerability of the *Keokuk* was immediately followed by ample and similar proofs from the forward turret, and the effect of the shot on the sloping sides, which were broken through in like manner."

THE NANTUCKET.

An officer who was on the *Nantucket* gives his experience as follows:

"The first division had passed Moultrie, and was engaging Fort Sumter, but could not get nearer than 800 yards of the fort on account of torpedoes. When the *Nantucket* came to within easy shelling distance, her first 15-inch shot was given to Sumter; revolving the turret to the right, Fort Sumter was made the recipient of an 11-inch shell. The *Nantucket*, *Nahant* and *Keokuk* were now alone between the fire of Cummings' Point, Forts Moultrie and Sumter, amidst a perfect shower of 10-inch shot and shell, striking the *Nantucket* at every available point.

A detailed description of the progress of the fight to its termination is not given by our informant, his duties on board preventing constant observation. The *Keokuk* was under fire nearly an hour. During this time Capt. RHIND occupied the lookout, directing the movements of his vessel. He was wounded at his post, a cannon ball striking near where he stood, and the debris falling around him; but he declined to give up his position of active command.

Nearing Fort Sumter, I noticed that torpedoes had been run across from Sumter to Moultrie, attached to hawsers, so that it was an impossibility for any craft to cross. These torpedoes were arranged in clusters of from three to six feet apart. The *Keokuk* ventured nearer Sumter than any of the others, as she drew but six feet of water, and, of course, had for some time the exclusive fire of Sumter from the lower tier and the plunging shot of the barbette guns. After the *Keokuk* and *Nahant* withdrew, the *Nantucket* was between the fire of the three batteries for fifteen minutes. We returned the enemy's fire with much precision, our shot doing more execution on Moultrie. Before leaving the scene, our guns were turned upon Sumter, and an 11-inch shell was fired and exploded, which must have done considerable damage wherever it landed.

After we were out of range of the enemy's guns, we counted 51 indentations, one about eight inches below the 15-inch port-hole, one in the pilot-house, and a number of smaller ones elsewhere. The smoke-pipe was completely perforated with holes. The rebels threw steel-pointed slugs made of composition. It is thought that the *Nantucket* received as hard fire as any Monitor, and came out with less apparent injury. She received not less than 100 shots. The builders of the *Nantucket* must feel gratified at the manner in which she withstood the fearful cannonading.

The rebels have two rams under the cover of Sumter, named the *Palmetto State* and the *Chocura*."

THE NAHANT.

One who went through the battle on the *Nahant*, writes:

"We got under way about 1 P. M. yesterday, and very soon Sumter opened on the *Weehawken*, the head boat. We worked along very slowly and carefully. All the time we could hear the continual firing from Sumter and our iron-clads. The head boats did not stand fire long. They soon hauled off, and the Admiral made signal for the *Nahant* to act her pleasure. We had then been struck eight or ten times. Our Captain then struck four bells (go ahead fast) with a vengeance, and said he would go in and fight hand to hand. We were then left alone, all having hauled off, and took the whole fire from Sumter. A sharp-pointed rifle shot struck the top of the turret, driving through two bolts, starting the inner plate about two inches, and wounding the pilot on the head and back, though not seriously. Our Captain was slightly wounded; the Quartermaster at the wheel, who had a moment before relieved another, was mortally wounded on the top of his head, his skull knocked in, and the poor fellow died at 2 o'clock this morning. His name was EDWARD COBB—belonged in Salem—was on board the *Cumberland* at the attack of the *Merrimac*, and was respected by all, seamen and officers."

The Monitors Invulnerable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few months ago, the fleet of new Monitors braved the Hatteras storms, and were justly pronounced sea-worthy. Now, they have faced the BLAKELY and WHITWORTH ordnance aimed at them by the British Government through the agency of its fellow Slave-trader JEFF. DAVIS, and are invulnerable. Mr. Bull has felt of our defenses, and if not satisfied, can try his hand on the *Puritan*, *Dictator* and *Dunderberg*, which will soon be ready for his attention by proxy or otherwise.

The conditions ordinarily deemed indispensable to sea-worthiness—high sides and all the old fashioned paraphernalia of British iron-clads,—were sacrificed in the Monitors, to thick armor. The result is not only resistance to the severest hammering that can be brought to bear upon them, *but sea-worthiness besides*—all of which turns the head of our venerable, and we may add, high-toned neighbor on the other side of the Atlantic. The little defects in pilot-houses and other details, can of course be remedied in the present vessels and avoided in the new ones.

It should be remarked that the *Keokuk* was not a Monitor, as many people suppose. The vessels have no principle in common. The *Keokuk* had no revolving turrets, but instead of them, two inclined stationary casemates, and inclined armor extending from them down to the water line. The Monitors had no casemates nor inclined sides. Their turrets are 11 inches thick, while the *Keokuk's* skin was composed of light alternate bars of wood and iron thinly plated. She was never intended nor expected to stand the heavy shot she was placed under. The Department had already made experiments which proved her vulnerability. But she was one of the most useful vessels in the service, when in her place, in virtue of her facility of rapid manœuvre, (she could turn round on her centre,) high speed, light draft and resistance to light artillery. Sending her to the front was rather less sensible than making the thinly-plated and clumsy *Ironsides* the flagship.

It should also be remembered, that these vessels were fighting against tremendous odds—thirty-two guns against some hundreds. If it ever comes to ship and ship, the result will be very different.

The satisfactory feature of the whole business is, that we are learning, "hand over hand," how to construct iron-clad ships, at a small loss of life and treasure. Our experience in this new warfare will be more than a match for any advantages our foreign enemies may happen to possess. Meanwhile, England adheres to her high sides, long casemates and thin armor; one day in high glee over the resistance of a "Thames" or "Atlas" plate at Shoeburyness, and the next, at her wits' ends because Whitworth or Armstrong has pierced them. All her iron-clads afloat are acknowledged to be inferior by her own new artillery, and still the general features of her unfinished vessels are unchanged. Well, Mr. Bull, Charleston is a grim school-house, but its standard of scholarship is higher than Shoeburyness. T. C.

The Argumentum ad Ventrem.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The magnificent letter of your correspondent, "W. S.," describing the recent naval battle at Charleston, has given a far better notion of the real value of ironclads than we ever had before, and clearly revealed to us the use to which these formidable engines of war can be profitably devoted.

In my New-Orleans letter of March 15, describing the attack on Port Hudson, I made some remarks, under the heading of "Wood versus Iron," in which I ventured to argue against the plan adopted on that occasion, of employing wooden men-of-war, instead of iron-clads, against earthworks, and the recent experience of what our iron-clads endured at Charleston fully confirms all I then advanced.

Allow me to make a suggestion which, if immediately and faithfully carried out, would, I think, convert the recent affair at Charleston into almost as complete a discomfiture of the enemy as if our flag were already floating over that hot-bed of treason.

Now that it is clearly proved that impediments altogether too formidable are put in the way of our approaches to the city by water, let us, for the present at any rate, content ourselves with hermetically sealing up the harbor of Charleston. A couple of our iron-clads safely riding within the bar, are sufficient for this.

Now for the other. Let two or three of those same Monitors be *at once* dispatched for service in the Department of the Gulf. Let them be ordered to go up the Mississippi to join Admiral FARRAGUT, between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh. Let them be instructed simply to *go past* Port Hudson, not condescending to stop and waste even one ounce of powder in return for all the splendid salutes they will get from the batteries. Once past Port Hudson, the remaining 300 miles of the Mississippi are as much in our possession as is the river Ohio. No apprehension need then be felt about the isolated *Hartford* and her gallant commander; our wooden fleet would be free to go elsewhere; and the only remaining great source of supply to the rebels, through Texas and the Red River, would be thus completely cut off.

The *argumentum ad ventrem*—appeal to the belly—is the only one the rebels now understand or care a straw about. Completely stop all *outside* supplies for a few months, and all the despotic power of JEFF. DAVIS cannot keep his deluded or oppressed followers from open mutiny. Port Hudson and Vicksburgh no longer tenable, would fall like ripe pears into our hands; for it is useless for them to look to the interior of Rebeldom for help, when it is well known that the interior is already terribly deficient in all the necessaries of life, and that the means of transportation are wretchedly inefficient, even if there were anything to transport. In a very short time, therefore, the garrisons of Port Hudson and Vicksburgh would be driven to the choice of any of three evils: First—to starve; second—to come out and fight our land forces at a disadvantage, on our own chosen intrenched ground instead of theirs; or, third—to evacuate; which you may depend they would do, and quickly too.

But to insure this result one more thing is absolutely necessary, viz.: the most merciless rigor against traitors and speculators on the part of Major-Gen. BANKS. Let the cargoes of unprincipled New-York and Boston speculators, going all the way hence to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson *viâ* the Rio Grande and Texas, be stopped at the last doorway by an iron bulldog at the mouth of the Red River; and with Charleston hermetically sealed, and the approaches from Texas too, let Gen. BANKS have military power, if he does not possess it already, to proclaim *death to any one* who shall be found passing goods through our lines to the enemy, by Baton Rouge, *under any pretence whatever*, and let him not only threaten to, but really shoot an offender or two—the higher in social or military position the better.

These suggestions, rigidly and honestly carried out, will, I venture to say, with little or no bloodshed, give us complete possession of the whole Mississippi River in the course of a few months, if not weeks; while, if we persevere in letting the enemy get their indispensable supplies from foreign and native sources, we may just as well call our army and navy home, for we may continue for years these glorious, but bloody and useless duels upon land and water, without moving one inch toward our destination.

NEMO.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

General Blunt Preparing for Another Campaign, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Thursday, April 2, 1863.

We begin to see and hear the bustle of preparations for another campaign by Gen. BLUNT. The promotion of that gallant officer carries with it, it is believed, a field of operations large enough for his energies. The First, or Kansas division of the old Army of the Frontier, has already commenced its movements, preparatory to again taking the field. That division consisted of three brigades: The First, under Col. WEIR, (subsequently Division Commander,) of the Tenth, and consisted of the Ninth, (cavalry,) Tenth and Eleventh Kansas, and Ninth (infantry) Wisconsin. The Second brigade consisted of the Second (cavalry) and Thirteenth (infantry) Kansas, Third (cavalry) and Ninth (infantry) Wisconsin, and was commanded by Col. CLOUD, of the Second Kansas. The Third brigade consisted of the three Indian regiments and the Sixth Kansas (cavalry.) This was commanded by Col. JUDSON, of the Sixth, and is now under Col. PHILLIPS, of the Third Indian, who is in command of the Eighth and Ninth Military Districts. Besides this force, there was an adequate supply of artillery. Gen. BLUNT believes in the latter arm.

The Tenth and Eleventh Kansas infantry arrived here on Monday last, from Springfield. A battalion of the Sixth, under Col. JUDSON, also entered town. The balance of this efficient regiment is with Col. PHILLIPS, excepting two companies, under Major RANSOM, which have been stationed on the border of Jackson County, Mo., and are now engaged in the laudable duty of exterminating bushwhackers in that section.

The Second and Thirteenth regiments remain at Springfield under Col. CLOUD, who has not yet been relieved from the command of the Southwest Missouri District. The Ninth Wisconsin infantry and the Wisconsin cavalry (six companies) are at Forsyth, Mo., with Col. WEIR. The Third has orders to reunite at this post, where two companies have been stationed for some time past. The Ninth and Twelfth Kansas are on service in the State, and will probably so remain. Within the present month quite a respectable army will be assembled in this neighborhood. The Second and Third Colorado regiments are (it is reported) on their way in to join Gen. BLUNT.

Of course all speculations as to the plans of the coming campaign are futile, and would be out of place here. One fact may be of value. It appears that all the lately promoted Kansas Generals were to meet Gen. CURTIS and Senator LANE at St. Louis this week. Brig.-Gens. LEE and DEITZLER both have regiments where they might be made available in a movement across South Eastern Arkansas to Northern Louisiana and Northeast Texas. The First and Seventh regiments, lately commanded by those gallant officers, have been for some time past anxious to join the Kansas Division. Gen. EWING, lately Colonel of the Eleventh, will also be present at this interview. He left this post on Monday for St. Louis, *viâ* Leavenworth.

We have no important news from Col. PHILLIPS. The enlistment of Union men still continues at Fayetteville. Col. HARRISON, commanding the First Arkansas, has already raised the Second, and commenced on the Third. A great many of the men are conscripts from HINDMAN'S army. Up to last advices no further increase of rebel troops is known, nor is the condition of those still in that section improving, except as the opening of Spring will benefit them. Great hopes are entertained by Missouri rebels of PRICE'S movements, but I venture the assertion, that all who desire to commence bushwhacking with the growth of the leaves in Missouri, under the expectations that their famous General will be with them soon, will find themselves much deceived thereby. Gen. PRICE certainly will not get north of the Ozarks, if the Missouri troops do *their* duty.

There is not much of interest occurring. A notorious guerrilla was lately captured and brought a prisoner to this post. His name is PRICE. He is a Captain in LIVINGSTON'S gang, the only organized rebel force in the extreme Southwest of Missouri. Though but a boy in years, being barely 20 years of age, PRICE is well known as one of the coolest and most daring of bushwhackers. He is also known as cruel and pitiless in the extreme. Two nights ago he made a desperate attempt to get out of the guard-house, and succeeded in making a hole large enough for egress before the sentinel discovered him. He is now heavily ironed.

Quite a number of cases of highway robbery have occurred lately in the counties between this post and the Kansas River. It is evident that a great many bushwhackers and their sympathizers, driven out of Western Missouri, by the vigorous measures of Gen. LOAN and Col. PENICK, have taken refuge in the border counties of our State. I heard latterly, through a Union refugee, of not less than twenty-five *suspects*, from Jackson County, Mo., residing in one locality in Leavenworth County, in this State. It is this class who are infesting our roads and towns. We need a vigorous administration of the civil authority, and a hearty coöperation of the military. With these influences, this evil might soon and summarily be suppressed.

A Military Commission and a General Court-martial have both been in session at this post for the last three weeks. The Commission adjourned on the 28th ult., after trying a number of citizens. Several cases of importance were brought before it. Among others was had the trial of citizens engaged with soldiers in an extensive robbery of commissary stores at this post last Winter. Companies E and F, of the First United States infantry, were stationed here up to the first week in February. During the months of November, December and January, some of the soldiers contrived to steal when on guard: 6,800 pounds of coffee, of the value of $1,997; 970 pounds of crushed sugar, valued at $140 65; 610 pounds of brown sugar, valued at $73 96; 347 pounds of bacon, $19 60; a quantity of beans, salt, candles, &c.—the whole loss amounting to $2,468 49½. It appears that certain soldiers, when on guard, allowed others to enter the storehouses, and carry away bags of coffee, barrels of sugar, &c. These were sold to certain parties in the town—grocers, barkeepers, and others. Coffee was sold for $15 per 100 pounds, when it could not be procured at St. Louis for less than $20 to $33 per cwt. Suspicions were turned upon certain dealers by the facts of their selling coffee at retail less than the honorable traders were doing. Others were suspicioned on account of the discovery that they had shipped large quantities of coffee from this post to the Missouri River. One of the prisoners appeared on evidence before a Court of Inquiry to have shipped over 2,000 pounds to Wyandot, receiving for the same 30 cents per pound. Another merchant, it was shown, received and bought at $15 per cwt. some 1,000 pounds of coffee, besides a quantity of beans, sugar, &c. Through the exertions of Capt. HAMER, C. S. at this post, there was recovered for the Government upon the discovery of the robberies, on the 28th of January last, coffee, sugar, candles, beans, &c., from various parties, to the value of $714 46. The total loss to the Government through these robberies, amounts to over $1,740. Nothing of course is yet known of the finding in relation to the citizen receivers of stolen goods, six of whom were tried by the Commission.

Among the cases pending before the Court-martial is the trial of a soldier belonging to the Third Wisconsin cavalry, for the willful murder of THOMAS BROWN, a negro soldier of the First colored regiment. I know but little of the circumstances, except the general statement that the Wisconsin man, while drunk, wantonly shot the negro, treating it as a good joke thereafter. This is the only case of actual collision between the white and colored soldiers in this section. The experiment could hardly have had a fairer trial than here. The town of Fort Scott is largely Democratic—though from local reasons it gave a large majority to the Republican State candidates last Fall. Some of its older citizens might with propriety be classed as rebel sympathizers. The garrison of the post, with the Commandant, were (when the negro regiment first camped here) composed of troops supposed to sympathize with the ultra Pro-Slaveryites. From Maj. BENNING, the Commandant, the regiment has received nothing but kindness and courtesy. The Third Wisconsin, with slight exceptions, (both men and officers of this regiment come from Democratic districts,) are generally deserving of the same commendations. The negroes have been employed for three weeks past in fortifying the post. They have already built two large earthworks, and have two more to complete the works. It is the testimony of all who have to deal with them, that no more willing or capable hands could be found. The labor seems child's play to them, and the hearty abandon and jolliness they always exhibit, make a visit to the bastions an unfailing source of amusement. H.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico, received this morning, confirm the TIMES' dispatches of the untruthfulness of rumors that the French had taken Puebla. The only engagement known to have taken place up to the 23d of March was between the forces under QUIROGA, of COMONFORT'S division, and detachments of French infantry, outside the line of fortifications which environ the city. The French withdrew from their position, and left in QUIROGA'S hand as a part of his capture, fifteen Arabian horses. On the evening of the 21st of March, fifteen hundred cavalry left Puebla to operate in concert with COMONFORT'S Division. Reinforcements had also been sent to various forts about the town, one brigade of which was commanded by Gen. MATA, and the other by Gen. TEJAS, both well known in New-York. Nothing decisive had occurred as far as was known at the capital, on the 23d, but everything looked encouraging for the Mexicans. The soldiers in the garrisons and the people in the city were in excellent spirits, and confident. In the various forts and in the city there were about thirty thousand troops, highly disciplined, well armed and equipped. The French have between thirty-five and forty thousand men. Five high hills environ Puebla, two of them within the lines of its fortifications. The French have occupied the northeastern and most distant; also the one furthest west of the city, and in connection with it Atoyac Bridge. These positions give them the command of the telegraph and highway to Mexico. Beyond Atoyac Bridge COMONFORT'S division in strong force overhangs, and undoubtedly commands, these two French positions. The plan of the entire military situation in and around Puebla, received by this mail, shows eleven different forts about and within the town. A prodigious deal of fighting, and by a very great force, will be required to take the place.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The sale of five-twenty bonds received but a momentary check from the intelligence from Charleston on Monday and Tuesday. This will measure the popular appreciation of the result of the experiment with the iron-clads. The sale of these bonds by JAY COOKE & Co., for the first nine days, are as follows:

April 7, One million one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred dollars.

April 8, Eight hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

April 9, One million eight hundred and forty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

April 10, One million two hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

April 11, One million eight hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

April 12, Sunday.

April 13, Eight hundred and twenty thousand two hundred dollars.

April 14, Three hundred sixty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

April 15, One million one hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred dollars.

April 16, One million two hundred thousand two hundred dollars.

The sales have been restricted full one-half by the inability of the Department to furnish bonds. The means are nearly perfected for remedying this evil.

REPORTS OF CAVALRY SKIRMISHING.

There are further reports of cavalry skirmishing between STONEMAN'S command and the enemy near Culpepper; but nothing to indicate any serious collision.

THE RESTRICTION REMOVED.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, the prohibition as to granting leaves of absence and furloughs to members of the Tenth New-York (BRUEN'S) and the Eleventh New-York (PUTT

FREE LABOR MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Its Successful Operation Established—Promising Results—Important Official Report Made to Gen. Banks—Interesting Letter from a Southern Planter—The Voluntary System to Triumph.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 29, 1863.

To give you all possible information regarding the movements here that are crystallizing into form—some plan for the reorganization of labor in the late Slave States—I send you a printed circular issued by a gentleman who but a short time since was so thoroughly Pro-Slavery in his ideas that the negroes would not work faithfully under the *voluntary system*, that he hired double the number than were ordinarily demanded to do a specific amount of work. But he soon found that he had altogether too much force for the size of his plantation, and he had to rent other deserted estates for the accommodation of his surplus hands. The secession movement was inaugurated and sustained simply to save the labor of the country, the belief being that, under the Union, emancipation would finally be adopted, and with it the destruction of the material interests of the South. Already the experience of the *voluntary system* has exploded this fallacy. I have seen a letter from one of the managers of this gentleman, who says that he is perfectly satisfied that he will make 1,500 hogsheads of sugar, and that he manages three estates now with less trouble than he formerly did one. He testifies that the negroes take as much interest in the work as if it were their own, and that for a month past all the ten-cent fines exacted for misconduct for a month on three estates will not amount to five dollars. I have heard from other places almost equally good reports. Among the factors who have given in their experience are the managers of some five of the largest plantations in the State. By referring to the rules which you have already published, it will be observed that a negro cannot stay on a plantation unless he works. If he is ten minutes too late in the morning he loses ten cents, and other similar fines are exacted for infraction of the rules. If he obeys cheerfully he is sure of his food, clothing and medical attendance for himself and family, and at the end of the year $24. In addition, if he is industrious, from his half acre of land, and in various other ways, he can earn from $50 to $75. Should the manager succeed in raising ten hogsheads to the hand, not an extraordinary yield, the negro will have an additional $25. The inducements of prizes are also held out, first to the men for superior industry, and to the women for keeping their cabins and their children in order. Thus, by a proper disposition of rewards and punishments, the publisher of the circular below has succeeded in bringing order out of what appeared chaos, and he is now surrounded by a force of happy and contented agricultural laborers, instead of a sullen, discontented and helpless set of slaves.

CIRCULAR.

TO CAPITALISTS: The present state of things in Louisiana presents an extraordinary opportunity for investment, as will appear from the annexed statements, showing the actual cash investment necessary to carry the cane crop to the grinding. This state of things is caused by the planters having lost control of their negroes and many or all of their mules; by their not having the means to purchase supplies; and, lastly, because they have no faith in free negro or other labor.

For these reasons more than 500 sugar estates will not be worked at all, and I have, therefore, been able to rent from the owners three plantations for less than one per cent. of the value of the lands and machinery, which are now in successful operation, and fully stocked with negroes, mules and supplies sufficient for the growing crop.

On these estates there will be cultivated fifteen hundred acres in cane, five hundred in cotton, and five hundred in corn. In favorable seasons these lands produce from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of sugar per acre, and a bale of cotton. The cash expenses will not exceed $5,000, which will carry the crop to grinding. The balance of the expenses, amounting to about $40,000, are paid out of the crop. These figures show that one eighth of a crop will pay expenses and one-half a crop, at present prices, will pay ten dollars to one actually invested, or four to one on the entire expense. The probable expenses and results of working a cotton plantation are as follows.

Rent of four hundred acres, $5	$2,000
Thirty mules, at $100 each	3,000
Hire and supplies of 50 hands, $125 each	6,250
Sundries	5,000
Total	$16,250

Of this amount but $5,000 in cash will be required, one-half of which will be invested in mules. A fair average crop will be one bale per acre, and, at present prices, will return twenty dollars for one invested, or ten to one on the actual expenses, leaving a large margin for short crops, low prices and other contingencies.

To parties seeking investments I offer the following extraordinary terms, for the purpose of raising funds to extend my operations, by renting plantations and cultivating cotton which may be planted until the 1st of May, or by furnishing mules and supplies to planters, who will cultivate the crop on shares.

I will borrow money in sums of $500 and upward, giving liens upon my growing crops as security, which money will be invested in advances to planters, or in renting and working cotton plantations. The profits arising will be equally divided, as far as those who choose will have the active management of their funds.

The only doubt about the matter is whether continuous labor can be secured. All parties admit that half labor can be depended on. Should this be the case, even, it will require but $250 in labor to make five hogsheads of sugar or ten bales of cotton.

Circumstances have compelled me to change my opinions on this subject, inasmuch as I have several hundred negroes working as well as they ever did, according to the judgment of overseers who have the reputation of being the hardest workers in the state.

Further, the negroes voluntarily return to their homes and bind themselves to faithfully obey the rules of the plantation for one year; and we have the Commanding General's assurance that they *shall work*, either on the places where they engage, on the terms proposed, or on Government fortifications *with out pay*. Besides, the negroes cannot travel a mile without a pass, and cannot hire themselves to others without my consent. And, lastly, they have no desire to undergo the hardships of the last few months. Liberty to starve in idleness, they have found to their sorrow, is less productive of happiness than liberty to work for a sure support for themselves and children. Hence, to exile them from the place for laziness, insubordination, or any other cause, would, in my opinion, be the severest punishment that could be inflicted.

Entertaining these views, I shall be pleased to meet parties who will take an active interest in the management of a crop, or those who merely wish to make a profitable investment.

The most satisfactory references will be furnished.

For further particulars, address Box No. 3,348; or apply to BENJ. F. SMITH, Plantation Agent and General Commission Merchant, No. 58 Magazine-street, New-Orleans, La.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGRO LABOR,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 9, 1863.

DR. B. F. SMITH—SIR: By authority of the General Commanding, I will visit the plantations under your charge as frequently as possible, but I will take good care, so long as you observe your part of the contract, that the negroes shall render faithful obedience and labor during the year. They will not be allowed to leave the place or hire to others.

If they violate their agreement, I will place them on Government works, without pay, or subject them to some other salutary punishment. I highly approve the above rules, and being personally familiar with your practical success in working a large number of hands, I am led to believe that you will certainly be able to maintain order and secure faithful labor, with but little interference of the military authorities.

Be assured, however, that justice to the blacks, as well as to the employer, will lead me to use strong measures to enforce labor, as also to protect the laborers.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEO. H. HANKS,
Lieut. and Gen. Sup. of Negro Labor.

I have the further satisfaction of placing before the public an official report made to Gen. BANKS upon the situation of the negroes, and as to how the new rules regarding labor work when put in practical operation. It is from the pen of the Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, Unitarian minister of Boston, formerly a chaplain to one of the Massachusetts regiments, which post he resigned, and accepted a First Lieutenantcy in one of the regiments of Native Guards. From his military duties, he has been detailed to visit the different parts of the State. The result I give. I think the report will be read throughout the country with interest. The statements and experiences recorded should at once put a stop to the indulgence of all dreams, worse than Utopian, of the possibility of suddenly placing the negro in a condition of unrestricted freedom. Give to Mr. LINCOLN'S noble Proclamation the widest latitude, so far as its legal effects are concerned, but let the transitions following its physical action *be dependent on time.*

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks:

SIR: In obedience to your request, I have attempted to carry into effect your plan respecting the relations between the planters and the negroes. I have visited every Provost-Marshal between New-Orleans and Baton Rouge, and ascertained, with some degree of accuracy, the facts concerning the fugitive blacks in this Department. As I feared would be the case, I found their condition to be most deplorable; indeed, so bad was it, that I am sure it would have been the cause of some dreadful epidemic had no remedy been provided. The negroes have been crowding within our lines every day, in every possible state of destitution; some have brought bundles on their heads containing their little all, but most have come with nothing but what they wore. It has been quite impossible to furnish them all with proper places to live in, so they have been allowed to build huts for themselves, or to occupy certain deserted houses, while rations have been served out on which they have subsisted. Still, the necessary change in their mode of living, and the habits which they have contracted, arising partly from their idleness and partly from their proximity to our camp, had already begun to exhibit fatal results. It is not merely an act of humanity, but also a positive necessity for Government to provide some remedy for this alarmingly increasing evil. At your suggestion, I carried into effect the proposition which you made to the planters, by which you promised to use all legitimate means to induce the negro to return to his plantation, and secure his services to the planter during the coming season, on condition that the planter would bind himself to pay the negro a stipulated sum per month, to treat him properly and to feed and clothe him; the planter punishing his negro only through the military authorities, and the negro having redress for any actual wrong through the same tribunal. I confess that at first I entertained serious misgivings as to the practical value of the plan. For very obvious reasons, I feared to give any inducements to the negro to return to his plantation. I did not at first see how he could be properly protected, nor did I understand how the proposition could be carried out in good faith by either party. I feared, moreover, that the negro would get the impression that the Government is unfriendly to him, and unwilling to help him in his efforts to be free. It seemed to me that in carrying out the plan I might seem to be thrusting back into Slavery a man who had proved his desire to be free by running away from his master and his home.

Determined, however, to put the matter to its practical test, and trusting more to your sagacity and reputation as a humane man than to my own inexperience, I went to Thibodaux to commence the work. I found there some five hundred negroes, most of whom were in a state of great excitement. They were huddled together in a few rude huts of their own construction, with no floors and a roof open to every shower. A few of the men had found work on the roads or the levee. Some of the women were earning a few picayunes by washing for the soldiers, but most of them were living in necessary idleness, and fast getting into bad ways. I had them called together and told them that the Government was friendly to them, but that it expected them to work for a living. I assured them that they would be protected against any of the outrages of which they complained, and then asked who were willing to return to their plantations. They told me that they did not wish to live in idleness—that they would be glad to go to work. None of them showed any reluctance to go upon some Government plantations, though all showed a great unwillingness to return to their old masters. I again assured them that they should be treated in every respect as hired hands, and then found that nearly all cheerfully assented to my proposition. To my great regret I found an alarming mortality among the children, caused by the unfavorable location which had been chosen for their huts, and by their mode of living.

I then visited Napoleonville, where I found that forty-seven planters had already entered into your arrangement, and that the plan promised good results for both the planter and the negro. In no case has any compulsion been used. The negro has been simply told that he must either work upon the plantation for a given sum, as wages, or upon the levee or roads for his rations only. From Napoleonville I went to Donaldsonville, and then to Baton Rouge. At the latter place I found about 1,200 negroes, who, though everything was done for their comfort which was practicable, were in a deplorable condition. They seemed to live in a sort of community regardless of the laws of virtue and cleanliness. I was informed by the Superintendent that he has had under his charge an average of about a thousand, and that since December last 172 had died. This terrible percentage of mortality proves conclusively that some measures must be taken at once to change their condition. If left to themselves, they will inevitably breed pestilence. I telegraphed to Lieut. HANKS, Superintendent of Contrabands in New-Orleans, who will see that most of them are placed upon Government plantations.

Having accomplished this much, I determined to visit the plantations to which these negroes had returned to hold conference with the planters and negroes, and thus ascertain the real merits of the plan. I have visited from sixty to seventy-five plantations, remaining upon each one a sufficient time. I am confident that the plan is not only satisfactory to the planter and the negro, but also that it really affords to the black man an experience which will do much to fit him for the freedom for which he is destined if the war continues. It insures a crop for the coming season. It saves Government the expense of feeding the negro; and by remunerating him for his labor, it teaches him the use of money and the value of services. It, moreover, takes the peculiar sting from Slavery, by its tendency to elevate the black man to the position of the white laborer. As you have yourself very happily expressed it, "It gives the slave his future." He is vastly more comfortable in his plantation hut, with his family about him, and protected by the Government, than he could possibly be in any position which we can afford him while the war continues. I think the negro understands this himself. I have talked with several thousand, and I find them far more intelligent and better aware of the position of affairs than I had been led to expect. I have no doubt that most of the negroes in this department, reposing confidence in the Government, will remain cheerfully upon the plantations during the present season, trusting in Providence to that future of freedom to which I know they are all looking.

I hope you will allow me to conclude by saying that our country should be grateful to you for this humane movement. I am sure that if the plan is carried out in the spirit, and with the largeness of view with which it was conceived, the black man, though nominally a slave to-day as much as ever in the parishes of this Department, will have as great facilities offered to him for fitting himself for freedom, as are offered in any other part of this country.

Thanking you for the confidence you have reposed in me by allowing me the honor of putting the plan to its practical test, I remain your obedient servant,

GEO. H. HEPWORTH.

To complete the record of the intelligent efforts making in this Department for the regeneration and comfort of the freed slaves, I append the following humane advertisement, issued this morning:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGRO LABOR,
NEW-ORLEANS, March 28, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Having many colored house servants under my charge, who cannot be induced to return to their owners, and who are unfit for plantation labor, and believing that many persons would be willing to employ them at a reasonable compensation, I will furnish to any one wishing to hire good cooks, laundresses, coachmen, body servants and mechanics, who will be permitted to receive wages for their labor.

Office Park Hotel.
GEO. H. HANKS,
Lieut. and General Supt. of Negro Labor.

In this connection I would say that a few days ago I had the pleasure of reading one of the most thoroughly interesting letters bearing upon the subject before us I have ever seen. It was addressed, by an old friend to Hon. C. BULLITT, Collector of the port. I am sorry that I cannot, for prudential reasons, give its contents entire. It is from a gentleman of the "interior," well known to the country, of national reputation, indeed, addressed to a friend in this city. It shows, with singular force, how certain it is that if the national authority can ever gain the preponderance in the South, how soon there will spring up a host of good and true men to assist the Government. Here is a native of the South, a large planter, a gentleman of refinement and a true patriot, and of democratic political antecedents, who is biding his time, when he shall be able to come back into the Union and enjoy once more the blessings of peace, and feel the pride of being an American citizen. His case, indeed, is not a solitary one; but to the extracts from the letter. After indulging in some personal allusions, the writer goes on to say:

"I am no friend, and it cannot be expected that I will be, of the policy of the Administration on a certain great question, but I regard it only as a temporary policy forced upon it by the inexorable *necessities of war.* Golden opportunities have been offered to the South to preserve its peculiar institution in the position in which the war found it, and I yet cherish the hope that before another year transpires the old condition of things will be restored. A fatal madness has prevailed, or the guarantees offered to the South by the Constitution and by its practical workings would long since have been accepted. The Northern Republicans denounce Slavery as the cause of the rebellion, this is true enough, but it is not negro Slavery; our curse is, *we are the slaves of politicians*, and they have ruined us. Our people are not like the Northern people, concentrated in towns, manufactories and capitals; educated universally, and accustomed to the discussions of the lyceum, the lecture-room, the pulpit and the Press. We are purely an agricultural people dispersed over a vast extent of territory, with few newspapers circulating among us, and the masses deriving their notions of politics in the main from the speeches of members of Congress and other itinerant orators. Hence the prevalence of error; hence the widespread delusion that the election of Mr. LINCOLN would ruin the South, and that secession was the only remedy. *Secession never sprang from the people.* On the contrary, the doctrine had been distinctly broached several times within the last fifteen years, and had been rejected by every Southern State, save South Carolina. Even those who acknowledged, as I once did, (following Mr. JEFFERSON,) the constitutional *right* of secession, rejected it as a PRACTICAL MEASURE. In our towns and cities—in Vicksburgh, Jackson and Natchez, in Baton Rouge and New-Orleans, where the people were best instructed, the majority were opposed to secession. But the politicians, acting on the scattered and uninstructed population, were enabled to carry Mississippi and Louisiana out of the Union by the arbitrary act of conventions, that refused to submit their ordinances to a vote of the people.

It is a remarkable fact, too, that the persons most prominent in these Conventions were men that had previously rejected secession and nullification, but who, perhaps, not realizing all that they had hoped for under the Union, plunged madly into revolution. Take SLIDELL, Gov. MOORE, SPARROW, KENNER, MOISE and others in Louisiana, and President DAVIS, the YERGERS and others, in Mississippi. The *best* Union speeches I ever read were delivered by President DAVIS in Maine, only three or four years since, when he was, I believe, the guest of Gov. SHEPLEY. President DAVIS *commenced* his political career as the candidate of the Union Democracy of Mississippi; disappointed ambition operating on a temperament notoriously selfish, made him what he is, and brought us to what we are, the slaves of a military despotism.

The newspapers that you see in the South are no tests of public sentiment: they are in the hands of young and ignorant men, who are the instruments of President DAVIS, having no property but the gratuities they receive from Richmond, and are, therefore, howling "War! war!" when the great body of the people sigh for peace, and would gladly recall the past. This feeling generally prevails among our large planters, especially among those who, like myself, are *natives of the State.* It is a great error to suppose that the wealthy portion of the community are the worst enemies of the Union. Just the reverse; they have been forced into their present attitude by the military power at Richmond, the dread of confiscation, and the fear of the mob. Wealth and agriculture never breed revolution. * * * *

By this rebellion my property has depreciated 50 per cent., and though I never had an overseer, never whipped a negro in my life, never had one to run away, never had one arrested for crime, and have always fed, and clothed, and nursed them well, and given them a chance to earn good wages for themselves, I have lost several of my best men. Years ago I adopted Gen. BANKS' idea of a system of compensation for negro labor, and except the chronically lazy, not one of my people, after having finished the work for me, earned less than $75, and so on up to $150 per annum. This year I have given them one of my best fields. I supplying subsistence and clothing, picking, ginning and packing the cotton; I dividing among the laborers one half the proceeds. This action on my part was the result of my own reflections and experience, and it accords well to the plan recommended by Gen. BANKS, though it was put in practice by me as early as September last. I am very anxious to see trade opened in ——. Properly conducted, it would yield great political results. As at present managed, it operates in every way against the interests of the Union. The permits given in the city are shamefully abused. I will prove this to you on sight.* I hope to be able to visit the city in — or — days. I have engaged considerable cotton, and can draw much more from the interior, if the General will allow me to bring certain merchandise to pay for it, the transactions to be exclusively between me and the planters. The necessities of trade, if properly conducted, will do as much for the Republic as an army. I will surprise you the moment I arrive, and you must present my respects to Gen. BANKS, whose policy I conscientiously believe to be conservative, conciliatory and wise."

* This explains the reason of the following notice which I found in the New-Orleans *Era* of the 27th inst.:

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS, March 27, 1863.

With the view of confining the trade to the interior of this State to a legitimate and proper channel, and arrest as far as possible the frauds which are attempted upon this department, I for the present suspend all transportation permits above the city, unless a military necessity requires it, when it will be ordered by the Commanding General.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
Special Agent of the Treasury Department and
Acting Collector of Customs.

Now, it must be remembered, that the above extracts are from a letter written by a native-born Southerner, a gentleman that has deservedly occupied a large space in the public eye, whose father before him was a large planter, and who has been all his life, now being past middle age, practically identified with Slavery. It will be perceived that this gentleman acknowledges the utter folly of secessionism as a remedy for political evils, and that his own suggestions and experience led him to pursue the very course of administration on his plantation that has been evolved by Gen. BANKS, who, in turn, has assisted his own sagacious views, by the advice of the most practical planters in the State.

NOT THE MAN.—We recently published some patriotic resolutions adopted by the Thirty-second regiment, Illinois Volunteers, of which Col. J. A. LOGAN, now Brigadier-General, was erroneously said to be the commander. The Thirty-second is commanded by Col. JOHN LOGAN, of Central Illinois, who has been an ardent Republican since the organization of that party. Brig.-Gen. J. A. LOGAN, who is equally zealous in support of the Government, is a Democrat from Southern Illinois, and was never connected with the Thirty-second regiment, although he commanded the Thirty-first for a time.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2031, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2047, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2065, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2085, 2087. *Part II.*—Nos. 2211, 2231, 2343, 2548, 3208, 3224, 3295, 1208, 801⅓, 1917, Casey *vs.* Babcock, 2499, 3204, 2500, 3252, 2778, 3142, 3278, 3226, 3511. *Part III.*—Nos. 2326, 2056, 1467, 611, 712½, 847, 216, 831, 1088, 1677, 1185, 1346, 1118, 813, 1161, 161, 718½, 621⅓, 2346, 512. Short causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. not posted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1977, 2025, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125. *Part II.*—Nos. 1506, 1722, 1152, 1514, 1734, 1136, 2122, 1974, 1710, 784, 2184, 2180, 2188, 2130, 2192.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 1367, 1492, 1851, 1847, 1944.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisance—Another Complaint.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Morris Grabfelder vs. *John Rea and others.*—This is an action brought by the plaintiff—a storekeeper at No. 524 Third-avenue—against the defendants, dealers in lard, hogs, &c., to recover damages for injuries to plaintiff's business by defendants boiling fat, &c., in the cellar beneath plaintiff's store.

The complaint alleges that the defendants are copartners under the firm-name of "John Rea & Co.," occupying the building No. 522 Third-avenue, and the basement of Nos. 524 and 526 Third-avenue, corner of 37th-street.

That the plaintiff occupies the premises at No. 524 Third-avenue, for his business as well as a residence for himself and his family. That the defendants use the basement under plaintiff's store for the boiling of swine's flesh, &c., and that they keep on their premises large quantities of unsound hogs, &c., and obstruct the plaintiff's sidewalk; that the fat-boiling is carried on day and night; that steam, smoke, effluvia and noxious smells arise from the boiling thereof, and enter plaintiff's premises; in consequence of which many of his customers have left him, and the health of his family has become impaired, his business greatly reduced, and his dwelling rendered unfit for habitation.

The defendants deny the allegations of the complaint, except as to boiling or trying lard a small portion of the time.

The case is still on.

J. Solis Ritterband for plaintiff; Martin & Smith for defendants.

Verdict for An Alleged Wrongful Detention.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Marquis D. Thomas and Another vs. *Josiah W. Barker.*—This action was brought to recover for the alleged wrongful detention of eighty-eight barrels of flour, "Magnolia" brand; twenty barrels of flour, "Mount Vernon" brand; twenty barrels of flour, "N. C. Hill" brand, and twenty barrels of flour, "X. H. Livingston" brand, claimed to be worth $982 83. It was alleged that the property was taken by one Searing, and afterward coming into the possession of the defendants, he refused to surrender it.

The defence was that the defendant obtained the flour from Searing, whom he believed to be the rightful owner of the same, and that he and one Duckworth were *bona fide* purchasers of the flour. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $986 86.

Benedict & Boardman for plaintiffs; H. Brewster for defendant.

A Constable Among the Magic Boxes—They do not Mislead Him.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Edward Hingston vs. *Thomas Mulligan.*—The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, a constable, had wrongfully seized certain boxes, stands, &c., containing magical articles, or for magical use—that one of them was marked "Prof. Anderson." The defendant did not dispute but that one of the boxes was marked "Prof. Anderson," and averred that all that was taken belonged to that magician, and was taken as his property, and to satisfy a judgment against him.

The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The jury now found that the defendant's official action was correct, by giving him their verdict.

United States Circuit Court....APRIL 14.

Before Judge Shipman.

At the opening of the Court, several jurors who had failed to appear in Court on a previous day, were called up to show cause why they should not be fined.

They all, with one accord, rendered excuses, which the Court accepted as sufficient, except in one case in which the Court imposed a fine of $10.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

William S. Grosvenor vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—This is an action to recover damages for an injury to the plaintiff by the defendants' cars. The action was tried once before, and the jury failed to agree.

The facts set up by the plaintiff are, that he took the cars at Jersey City to go to Market-street Station, in Newark; when the cars stopped at the first stopping place in Newark, the conductor called out Newark, and the plaintiff got off, but learning that this was not the place where he wanted to get out, he undertook to get on the cars again, and in so doing, his foot was injured.

The question is as to by whose negligence the injury occurred.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Notes of issue for the May term must be filed on or before the 25th inst. It is not necessary to file notes in causes which were on the February calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Notes of issue for the May term must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 25th inst.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Christ, &c., vs. *Chapin, &c.*—Motion granted on payment, in four days, of the costs of the trial, $20, and $10 costs of opposing this motion, judgment to stand as security, otherwise motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief

Ketcltas vs. *Young.*—Motion to continue injunction granted, and Receiver appointed. Papers in Clerk's office.

Before Justice Monell.

Loeschigk et al. vs. *Baldwin et al.*—Findings settled and filed with Clerk.

Van Schoening vs. *Kohnstain*; *Clement* vs. *Meyer et al.*—Orders granted.

Loeschigk vs. *Meyer.*—Motion for attachment denied.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

IN COURT OF APPEALS, April 11, 1863.

Judgments Affirmed—Harwood *vs.* People; People *vs.* Mason; People *vs.* Elkin; People *vs.* Kenyon.

Judgment Affirmed with Costs.—Butcher and ano. *vs.* Corwin, adm'r; Marsh *vs.* Potter; Sands, Receiver *vs.* Boutwell, Hunt *vs.* Van Wert, adm'r; Porter *vs.* Havens; Sill, exec'r *vs.* O'Keefe; People, &c., *vs.* Ambrecht; People, &c., *vs.* Vanderbilt; Romaine *vs.* Van Allen, rec'r; Commercial Bank of Albany *vs.* Edwards, rec'r; First Baptist Church, Brooklyn *vs.* Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.; Requa and ors. *vs.* Holmes; Chautauqua Co. Bank *vs.* Risley; Ogden, Jr. *vs.* Andre; Stevens *vs.* Commercial Insurance Co.; Shannon *vs.* Corvelle; Battelle *vs.* Colt and ors.; Bank of Auburn *vs.* Demarest; Clapp *vs.* Graves and Clapp *vs.* Graves and ors., Werely *vs.* Parsons; Lambert *vs.* Manin; Ballard *vs.* Ballard; Bank of Chenango *vs.* Brown; Braman *vs.* Bingham; Chase *vs.* New-York Central RR. Co.; Looney, Supervisor *vs.* Hughes and ano; Graves *vs.* Berdeau.

Judgments reversed—New Trial ordered—Costs to abide event—Catlin *vs.* Tobias; Sands rec'r. *vs.* Sanders, Jr.; Simmons and ano. *vs.* Sisson and ors.; Clark, exec'r *vs.* Gilbert; Andrew *vs.* Artisans' Bank; Curtis *vs.* Gano and ano.; Same *vs.* Same; Hance and ors. *vs.* Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. Co.; Bank State of New-York *vs.* Farmers Branch Bank, &c.; Merriman *vs.* Conklin; Cathcart *vs.* Fire Department of New-York; Exchange Bank *vs.* Monteath and ors.; Sloan and ano. *vs.* Van Wyck.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed and that of Sessions affirmed—People *vs.* Clements.

Order of General Term reversed and Special Term affirmed with costs—Brown and others, executors, *vs.* Troy and Boston Railroad Company; Genessee College *vs.* Dodge; Wakely *vs.* Davidson and another; Harris *vs.* Harris.

Order of General Term Affirmed without costs to either party—Sent, executor, &c., *vs.* McNaughton.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment for plaintiff on verdict with costs—Sweetman *vs.* Prince and others.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Tanner *vs.* Tooley, administrator and others.

Judgment reversed, with costs—The People, &c., *vs.* New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant, with costs—People ex rel. Dunn *vs.* Board of Police Commissioners; do. Titus *vs.* Same; do. Hope *vs.* Same; do. Gorman *vs.* Same; do. Murphy *vs.* Same; do. McGuire *vs.* Same; do. Farnan *vs.* Same; do. Peck *vs.* Same.

Judgment affirmed, with damages—Waldruff *vs.* Ingersoll—Ten per cent.; Black River Bank *vs.* Permimon and ors.—Ten per cent.; Halleck *vs.* Little, Sheriff, &c.—Five per cent.; McBride *vs.* Farmers' Bank of Salem—Ten per cent.; Horton *vs.* Davis—Ten per cent.

Order of General Term affirmed, and judgment absolute for plaintiffs, with costs. Supreme Court to assess plaintiffs' damages—Shield and others *vs.* Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Order of the General Term affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs—Ludlam exr., &c., *vs.* Ludlam and others.

Special judgment, without costs to either party—Wyman, admr'x *vs.* Wyman and another.

Order of General Term reversed, and judgment on report affirmed with costs—McKinster *vs.* Babcock and another.

Order appealed from reversed with costs—Betts *vs.* Garr, ex'r., &c.

Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant with costs, with leave to plaintiff to apply to Supreme Court to amend his complaint on proper terms—Fowler *vs.* N. Y. Indemnity Insurance Company.

Cases not decided—People *vs.* Duffy; Wright *vs.* Garlinghouse; Caughey and another *vs.* Smith and another; Van Rensselaer *vs.* Bonesteel; Finch *vs.* New; Emmons *vs.* American Mineral Company; Terry et. al. *vs.* Dayton; Hasbrouck *vs.* Lounsberry.

Ordered that that part of the order of the Supreme Court which awards an issue be and the same is hereby reversed and the residue of said order be and the same is hereby affirmed. It is further adjudged and declared by this Court that Mary Grace Patchin was the wife and is the widow of said deceased, and that she is entitled to letters of administration on the estate, and that the Surrogate Court be and is hereby directed to carry this decision into effect, and that neither party recover costs of the other in this Court—Maria F. Devin *vs.* Mary Grace Patchin.

Judgment of General Term reversed and Order of Special Term affirmed with costs—McConochie and another *vs.* North Mutual Insurance Company.

Judgment affirmed without costs—People ex rel. Commissioners of Emigration *vs.* Supervisors Richmond County.

Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs—Griswold *vs.* Haven and Others.

(Last two cases argued at present term.)

Applications for copies of opinions should be addressed to E. Peshine Smith, Esq., at Pittsford, Monroe County.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 16, 1863.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.		50 Nicarag. Tran. Co.	2⅜
N. Oct. & Apr.	105	300 Hud. R. R.	106¾
500 do. Feb & Aug.	105⅜	150 do.	106⅝
6,000 do. Feb & Aug.	105⅛	165 do.	106⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	104¾	500 do.	s30. 106⅜
25,000 do.	104⅝	500 do.	106⅜
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	60	100 Harlem R.	49⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s.	60	200 do.	49⅝
2,000 Erie 4th M. Bs.	105⅜	1000 do.	49¾
2,000 Hud. R. Conv. Bs.	109	20 do.	b10 49¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. P.	113	250 do.	49⅝
2,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	120	100 Harlem R. Prf.	82
2,000 Ill. C. R. Bs.	121	25 Mich. Cen. R.	100¾
10,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	81¾	150 do.	100¾
500 do.	81	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	60
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	88	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
10,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	45	100 do.	s30 105
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st Ex.	116	100 Clev. & Pitts R.	70¾
5,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	110	100 do.	s10 70¾
5,000 P. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	109	21 do.	70
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	102	100 do.	70¾
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d	74¾	500 Ill. Cen. C. B. S.	70
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	81¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	91¾
100,000 American Gold	152	100 do.	s30 91¾
35,000 do.	152⅛	100 do.	91¾
20,000 do.	152⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	92⅛
55,000 do.	152⅜	200 do.	92⅝
5,000 do.	152⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	89⅛
10 Bank of Commerce.	97⅜	100 do.	89¾
20 Ocean Bank.	87	500 Chic., B. & Q. R.	108
50 Am. Exc. Bank.	102	100 do.	s30 108
250 Cit. Gas Co. Brook'n.	130	100 do.	108¼
20 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	126	200 do.	108⅜
400 Cumb. Coal Prefd.	20	50 Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	73
200 Quicks'r Min. Co.	40⅜	225 Mil. & P. du C.	51⅜
300 do.	41	300 P., F. W. & C. R.	s30 61
50 Cen. Am. T. Co.	36	600 do.	61
50 Bruns. C. Land Co.	5⅜	150 do.	b30 61
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1⅞	50 do.	b30 61¾
50 do.	2	450 do.	s60 61¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	188	200 do.	b30 61⅞
250 do.	187⅝	200 do.	61⅞
25 do.	187	100 Alton & T. H.	32⅜
100 do.	s30. 186	11 do.	32⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	113⅜	1600 Chic. & N. W. R.	18⅜
150 do.	113⅞	100 do.	s10 18⅜
100 Erie Railway.	s30 78⅛	300 do.	18⅝
300 do.	b10 78⅜	200 do.	b15 19
3300 do.	78⅜	700 do.	19
100 do.	78⅞	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	68
100 do.	b30 78⅞	100 do.	68⅜
25 do.	b15 79	100 Chic. & Alton Prf.	86

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	103⅜	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	113⅛
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104⅜	58 Hudson R. R.	106⅜
5,000 do.	104⅞	do.	s30 106⅝
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes. Oct. & Apl.	104⅞	600 Harlem R.	49⅜
2,000 do Oct. & Ap. S.	104⅜	200 do.	49⅝
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅜	150 do.	49
25,000 do.	100⅞	200 do.	48⅞
1,000 Mo. State 6s.	60¾	100 do.	s10 48¾
24 000 do.	60	600 do.	48¾
10,000 La. State 6s	75	400 Har. Railway Prf.	81⅜
28,000 Alt. & Ter. H. I. Bs.	82	500 do.	81½
15,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d.	75	200 Reading R.	89⅞
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	85½	200 Mich. Cen. R.	100¾
40,000 Amer. Gold	153⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	60⅛
20,000 do.	153⅞	50 do.	60
40,000 do.	153⅜	200 do.	60⅛
50,000 do.	153⅜	450 Chic. & N. W. R.	20
10,000 do.	b3 153⅞	100 do.	b10 20
15 Shoe & Leather B'k.	103	450 do.	19¾
50 Bank of N. Am.	103	36 do.	19

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 32 feet wide, and the house in excellent order, furnished with all modern conveniences, and in all respects a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, MODERN AND FIRST-Class store on Park-place, running through to Barclay-st., 25 feet front, by about 160 deep; property rented for $15,600 a year; Columbia College lease, 11 years to run, with renewal; ground rent, $1,085 per annum; price, $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL,
in every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

On these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,569 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE AT CONEY ISLAND—HOTEL and cottage sites. The property is pleasantly located at the terminus of the Coney Island Railroad, on high ground, and within 200 yards of the ocean, and is well shaded by a fine growth of trees. This is a rare chance for business men, and those desiring a Summer residence near the ocean. Portions of the premises will be leased for pic-nic grounds, &c. Also valuable lots on 15th, 16th sts. and the Coney Island plank-road, in the City of Brooklyn, adjoining the depot of this Company, and being to surround its grounds. For terms, &c., apply to F. G. QUEVEDO, Secretary Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 9TH-AV., 33D AND 34TH STS.—The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale the 32 lots occupied by the edifices of the institution, being the western half of the block between the 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., with the improvements thereon. Also, 12 lots on the south side of 34th-st., and 9 lots on the northside of 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. These last-mentioned 21 lots will be sold singly or in parcels, as may be desired.

For terms, apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS.
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—One beautiful country seat, 35 acres of land, on high ground, fine lawn around the house, and ornamented with about 500 evergreens; laid out with walks, roads, &c.; house contains 9 rooms; large outbuildings; all new; this overlooks the country for 20 miles, and is one of the most beautiful situations in New-Jersey, and worthy the notice of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country place; 5 minutes' walk from depot. Also, 20 farms, from 20 acres to 200; 5 beautiful country seats. For information inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

TO LET.—A LARGE BRICK FARM HOUSE, two stories and attic, twelve rooms, very healthy, refined and pleasant location; shade and fruit trees; vegetable garden; summer fruits in their season; fine stream of pure water in sight of the house for bathing, fishing and boating. It is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York, six miles from New-Hamburgh; landing and railroad station unsurpassed as a delightful summer residence; rent only $250 for the season. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York City.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON FIFTH and Madison avs., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Northeast corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st., 84x152 feet.
Southwest corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st., 98.9x—
Southe st corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st., 50x100 and 6x1—.
Northeast corner of 5th-av. and 43d st., 103x131 feet.
Northeast corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st., 98.9x325 feet.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE DWELLING houses for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 47 WEST 35TH-STREET—To be sold very cheap.
No 46 WEST 36TH-STREET—Four story English basement house, $12,750.
No. 123 WEST 47TH-STREET—Three story brown stone, 21 2x105, house 50 feet deep, $11,500.
No. 52 EAST 37TH-STREET—Four story house, $18,000. Apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Two 3-story and basement Philadelphia brick houses, lots 20 by 100, built in 1857, cannot be built for less than $5,000, will be sold for $3,500 each, $1,500 cash, $2,000 mortgage at 6 per cent., said houses are within 30 minutes of Fulton Ferry; good cellars, location healthy and agreeable. Address C. A. V., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 46th-st., being 98 feet on Broadway and 166 feet on 46th-st. Possession allowed. Apply to, or address, JOHN WAITE, Executor of Margaret Waite, deceased, No. 932 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—very cheap, if applied for soon—a 3-story brown-stone front house, with 3 full lots of ground in handsome garden, 20 to 30 minutes from all ferries. Price for whole only $6,000. Will be let soon if not sold. Address E. J. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO 34 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4 stories, brown stone, 18 feet wide and 60 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Low price and moderate terms. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let No. 121 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. House three story brick, in good order; lot 20 by 150, fitted with grapery &c., rent $700. Inquire of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham st., or of S. COCKROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The four-story brown-stone front house No. 111 East 34th-st. It was built by days' work and is replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND under-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 172 West 4th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., 20x63.4; lot, 20x131.6; in splendid order; will be sold reasonable. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 139 8TH-ST., OPposite Clinton Hall, with lease of lot; house is four stories, 35 6x63; lot 35 6x1½ block; terms easy; possession on or before 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—ON PACIFIC-st., Brooklyn, between Washington and Grand avs. House 18 feet 9 inches by 36 feet; lot 100 feet. Price $4,000. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Court-st., or C. WRAY, No. 38 Chatham-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. It will be painted and put in perfect repair. Apply for permit, &c., to JAMES BARROW, No. 173 East 13th-st.

ONE OF THE BEST BUILT AND MOST convenient houses in this City for sale at what it would now cost to build it. Three-fourths on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place.

TO MILLERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A grist mill; the red mills at Five Mile River, Darien, Conn. Call on or address GEORGE ROBERTS, No. 288 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE, English basement house in 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Price $16,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEment house No. 27 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.; house is 16.9x65 feet; four stories; price $12,000; furniture for sale for $3,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone extra-sized house. No. 4[illegible] 15th-st., near 6th-av.; well rented to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD [illegible]ES, CARTS, scales, fixtures, &c.; one of the [illegible]ds in the City; been established this last 20 ye[illegible]. the yard is well shaded. Address COAL-YARD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BRICK ENGlish basement house, No. 41 9th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REMOVALS.

BLAKE BRO'S. & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO NO. 17 WALL-ST.,
UP STAIRS,
ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—HAZLEWOOD COTTAGE, LUZERNE, Warren Co., N. Y., 20 miles from Saratoga, and 10 from Lake George, the residence of Col. Butler, furnished throughout. Situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne, including grounds, say ten acres—boat, bath-house, &c.; contains six bed-rooms, parlor, saloon, dining-room and piazzas, two kitchens. Price for the season, $300. Also, ice house filled, wood prepared for use, garden planted, hotbed, stable, &c.

Also, HOVE COTTAGE, furnished, adjoining, contains four bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and piazza, suitable for a small family. Price $150. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 111 Water-st.; Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to Mrs. B. C. BUTLER, No. 63 Columbia-st., Albany.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat, containing 24 acres of choice land, three-quarters of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is 100x55 feet, with a piazza 12 feet in width, extending along almost the entire front; is built in the most substantial manner, and has, among other conveniences, water, bath, &c., and a fine billiard-room. The place is well stocked with fine fruit and shade trees and shrubbery; the gardens are large and productive, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. Price $30,000, or will be let, completely furnished, at $1,800 a year. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of DEWITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT RYE—Near the village of Port Chester—The place known as Deermont, the residence of the late Edward J. Swords, commanding a fine view of the Sound and the surrounding country, consisting of about nine acres in a high state of cultivation; house three stories, 25x45, with a large wing; piazza extending nearly around the house; outbuildings new, and house, ground and garden in perfect order; over 1,000 fruit trees of the choicest kind; good water; two fish-ponds filled with goldfish in abundance; statuary, shade trees, &c. Also, a house situated on the outskirts of the village of Porchester; grounds 51x170, making a most desirable residence for a small family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EASTCHESTER.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL country residence, situated at Eastchester; house is new, and built in the French style and of stone, with about 3½ acres; house contains 15 rooms, cellar and coal vault, also gas in the house. There is a stable, carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, small greenhouse, together with fruit trees of every description and choicest kinds; also, many kinds of ornamental trees, evergreens, &c.; grounds are beautifully laid out, with several terraces and a fish-pond and garden. Situation very healthy, three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City by Harlem Railroad, near Mount Vernon Station. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, fully furnished, a handsome cottage residence, containing parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and piazza, suitable for a small family. Price $150. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 111 Water-st.; Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to Mrs. B. C. BUTLER, No. 63 Columbia-st., Albany.

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EASTCHESTER.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL country residence, situated at Eastchester; house is new, and built in the French style and of stone, with about 3½ acres; house contains 15 rooms, cellar and coal vault, also gas in the house. There is a stable, carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, small greenhouse, together with fruit trees of every description and choicest kinds; also, many kinds of ornamental trees, evergreens, &c.; grounds are beautifully laid out, with several terraces and a fish-pond and garden. Situation very healthy, three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City by Harlem Railroad, near Mount Vernon Station. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, fully furnished, a handsome cottage residence, containing parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and piazza, suitable for a small family. Price $150. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 111 Water-st.; Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to Mrs. B. C. BUTLER, No. 63 Columbia-st., Albany.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, five minutes' walk to Tubby Hook depot, on Hudson River Railroad, and 25 minutes by rail to 31st-st. The house is large and finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements; also, a stable, carriage house and coachman's dwelling; the grounds are highly improved, and abound with fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees; splendid river view. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or to JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A splendid country residence on the Hudson, 40 miles from the City. The house is new, and contains all the modern improvements of the best City houses; a carriage-house, a large garden, and an abundance of choice fruits. Inquire of JOHN B. KITCHEN, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st.; H. A. SMITH, Esq., No. 112 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises, Peekskill.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT AT Manhasset, L. I., beautifully situated on the water and partially furnished. If required, would be rented for a boarding-house to responsible tenants for a number of years; good fishing, gunning, plenty of fine fruit; a good garden, large barn and out-houses. Inquire of D. MINTHORN, No. 61 Warren-st.

AT LENOX, MASS.—TO LET OR FOR SALE,—The residence, now occupied by Mrs. Brevoort. It is delightfully situated in the centre of the village, and commands a most beautiful prospect. Possession given immediately. For sale unfurnished, or to let furnished. Apply at No. 110 Broadway, Room Nos. 1 and 2.
FREDERIC A. POTTS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIful village of Flushing, L. I., a very neat dwelling, with a fine water prospect, containing eight rooms, basement and cellar, and plenty of closet room; is admirably calculated for a small family. Communications to New-York per railroad and steamboat ten times per day. Price $2,000. Rent $225. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on the New-Haven Railroad, 53 minutes' ride from 27th-st. Depot. House commodious and in good order, containing all modern improvements; location high and healthy, about ½ mile from the Sound; outbuildings ample; fruit of various kinds; 82 acres of land; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 191 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit-trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage-house, with four very desirable lots, laid out in garden—good view of North River—on 158th-st., Washington Heights. Building 23 by 37 feet, filled in with brick, in excellent condition. For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to JAMES CONDIE, corner of 22d-st. and 9th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A beautiful cottage residence, in Fishkill, Dutchess County, one mile from the river and the Hudson River Railroad Depot; containing 11 rooms, with extensive lawns, large garden, carriage-house and barn. Inquire of H. H. RUSTIS, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE country residence, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot. 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Gas-office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL NEW COUNTRY residence, with all the modern improvements, on the Hudson, between Yonkers and Peekskill. Extensive views and scenery; fruit of all kinds; forest trees; from 8 to 10 acres. For further particulars, apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—ONE OF THE MOST eligible houses in the village, finely situated on the corner of Warburton and Union avs., containing ten rooms, with water and gas. Lot 62x160, with fine fruit trees. Rent $600. Apply to A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOCATed on the Bay shore, near Fort Hamilton, about six miles from Brooklyn, consisting of a spacious stone dwelling, containing fifteen rooms; a carriage-house, with stabling for three horses, ice-house (filled) and about four acres of land. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house in the town of Stamford, Conn., stable and good well of water on the premises. The place is central and very near the railroad station; is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 284 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, (500 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, within one hour of Wall-st. Also, a few eligible building sites, from one to ten acres each. For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ miles from Tarrytown depot; house contains 10 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; fine river view; 15 acres of good land, suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; plenty of choice fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT TARRYTOWN—A two-story house, with 8 or 10 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; lot 99 by 281 feet; variety of fruit; fine river view; 5 minutes' walk to depot; good neighborhood, &c. Price $4,500. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Morristown, N. J., two hours from New-York, comprising a splendid house, 50 feet square, and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, and 65 acres of land. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT LAMBERT, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

YONKERS.—THREE FURNISHED HOUSES to rent, fine gardens and good river view; also, a large Mechanics' boarding house with bar room; also, a number of other houses to rent and for sale. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, a[illegible] fine fruit, brook and springs. CHAS. B. HAR[illegible], No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN RYE—NEAR THE RAILROAD station at Port Chester, a country residence in complete order, with 40 acres of land. For particulars, inquire of E. B. WESLEY, or C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SING SING—1½ miles from depot, 4 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, &c.; good outhouses; a pleasant and healthy location. Possession immediately. Rent, $300. Apply at No. 376 Washington-st,

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE LOW—Elegant residence, furnace, every convenience, one acre ornamental grounds, fruit, garden, shade trees, coach-house, stable, complete for a person doing business in New-York. Apply to W. P. SEYMORE, 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FURNISHED house; contains 14 rooms; 4 on first floor; fine view of river. For particulars apply to Mrs. A. GRIFFING, on the premises.

AT LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE, A RESIdence containing 8 acres of land, with buildings all new. Address Box No. 32 Lenox Post-office, Lenox, Mass.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND half acre of ground at Peekskill, within five minutes' walk of the depot. It commands one of the finest views on the Hudson; location perfectly healthy; house is two stories and basement, 32 feet square, with wing containing kitchen; has hot and cold water and gas throughout, bath, &c.; the grounds are tastefully planted with fruit in abundance, shade-trees, shrubs, vines, &c. Will be rented or sold low, and on accommodating terms. Apply to J. C. HART, No. 20 Beekman-st., or G. B. HART, Peekskill.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTY SEAT 9 miles from the City. A large mansion, in perfect condition, with extensive outbuildings of every kind, delightfully situated on the East River, perfectly healthy, and formerly the country seat of Herman Leroy, Esq.; 171 acres, and will be sold with stock, furniture, &c. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 16 Gramercy Park, 20th-st., at 9 o'clock, morning or evening, or at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, from 11 to 2.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A House, stable and five acres of ground, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, at the southerly junction of the old Albany post-road and the Highland turnpike; distant one mile southerly from the railroad depot at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post-road, consisting of large dwelling house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage-house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

IRVINGTON HOUSE STABLE AND GROUNDS, about half an acre, to sell or let; within three minutes of the depot; commanding a fine view of the Hudson River. Inquire of MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Room No. 6, No. 145 Broadway.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO HIRE for six months with a privilege of purchase. Location on Long Island Sound, between Portchester and Norwalk; must have a commodious house in good order, with from 10 to 20 acres of land well improved and running down to the water; must be perfectly healthy and free from all nuisances. Address, with all particulars as to location, access and terms, Box No. 1,974 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE AND A few acres of ground, within a few miles of the City, near the water preferred. Address Box No. 32 Post-office.

FARMS.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FARM FOR SALE.—The residence of the late John H. Purdy, Esq., 1½ miles from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot at Rye. The house is large and convenient; comfortably furnished; there is a carriage house, barn, and other outbuildings, garden, &c.; more land would be let if wanted. The farm contains 125 acres of land; neighborhood unsurpassed; would be sold at a bargain. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or of JOHN PALMER, near the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, near the village of Richmond, on a stage route, and near the railroad, 45 to 50 acres, 2 acres wood, balance under cultivation, finely situated; good buildings, good water and plenty of fruit, with stock and fixtures all in working order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. B. HULLYER, on the farm, or of BOMORRES & CO., No. 62 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT AND VERY productive farms, in Sullivan County, N.Y., various sizes and prices, in good order, fence, buildings and cultivation, for sale cheap, and products taken in payment at good prices. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

A FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—With about 60 acres of land, at a reasonable price. Address JOHN HAIGHT, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE, COMmodious double house, Nos. 75 and 77 Henry, corner of Pineapple-st., long favorably known as a first-class boarding-house, having been built expressly for the accommodation of families. The furniture, if desired, can be purchased on favorable terms of the present occupant, who is obliged to retire on account of failing health. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,331 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT BLOOMINGDALE, about five miles distant from Union-square, between 119th and 121st sts., a pleasantly situated residence, consisting of between five and six acres of land, extending from the Post Road to the Hudson River, with a convenient dwelling and all requisite out-buildings, a good garden, water, fine shade and fruit trees, &c., suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, and will be let to a private family only. Apply to ELI WHITE'S SONS, No. 168 Water-st., or at No. 51 5th-av.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET LOW.—To lease, for sale or exchange. The house is of brick, four stories high, 37 feet wide by 65 deep, built expressly for the business, and has ever been a success; it is situated at No. 61 State-st., near Henry-st. To a suitable tenant who has capacity and some means, this is a rare opportunity. Apply to Mr HOWE, No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or F. MARQUAND, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class English-basement house, well furnished, situated in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be rented to an approved tenant family, at a reasonable price, for one year from the first of May next; it will not be rented for a boarding-house. Address Box No. 2,240 Post-office.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a part of a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 234 West 26th-st., three story and basement, rent $375; No. 171½ West 25th-st., $500; No. 307 West 24th-st., $550; No. 4 F. Terrace, $230; each house all improvement; also, store No. 236 9th-av., rent $300, and store No. 214 West 36th-st., rent $200, and some floors $13 and $14 per month. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO LET—Five rooms; house small, but well located, and occupied by one small family. Small front flower garden. As Or (for the Summer) the upper part furnished. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 67 East 29th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Washington-square, from May 1 to Oct. 1, at $130 a month. It is large and airy, provided with every modern convenience, and in the very best condition. Inquire at No. 763 Broadway, in CHRISTERN'S bookstore.

A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP FURnished house to let until Oct. 15. The location is very pleasant, being on the north side of 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rent low to a responsible person. Address Box No. 2,276 Post-office.

UPPER PART OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET.—Rent from $150 to $200, according to rooms. Modern improvements, neighborhood good, location healthy, and near Central Park. None but a small family need apply, at No. 209 West 48th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICES on 2d, 3d, and 4th floors of No. 13 Park-place. Apply on the premises, to H. S. HAWKS, or to
H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st.,
third floor, front.

TO LEASE—TWO GOOD STORES, NOS. 75 AND 79 Franklin-st., near Broadway, which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of June. Inquire of JOHN ATTRIDGE & SON, No. 591 4th-st., between av. B & C, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A TAILOR OR to sell ready-made clothing—A part of the store No. 8 Aster House, occupied the last two years by William T. Jennings, tailor. Inquire of B. B. MERRILL, on the premises.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone front house, No. 48 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent, $1,000. Inquire of F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE to let, for one year, in 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Rent, $2,000. Refer to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER part of a two-story and basement house, pleasantly situated in the IXth Ward; it has water and gas. Address V., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE SMALL three-story house, No. 28 West 36th-st., near the 5th-av., completely furnished; can be seen from 12 to 3. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, NO. 155 EAST 36th-st., handsome 3-story, high-stoop house. Inquire of Mr. SAMUEL EGGETT, No. 153 East 36th-st., or JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—EXTRA FINE LIGHT—IN double store No. 40 and 42 Broad-st.; will be altered and arranged to suit first class tenants. EASTMAN & CO., Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND GARDEN, WITH fruit trees, on the corner of 5th-av. and 132d-st.; it is within a few minutes' walk of steamboat and railroad cars. Apply at No. 795 Broadway.

MASONIC.—TO RENT—THE HOLLAND LODGE rooms, No. 8 Union-place—first and third Tuesdays. Inquire of GEO. SKINNER, at the rooms.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR LOFTS IN THE FIVE-story building, No. 167 Duane-st. Apply to O. BLUNT, No. 118 9th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-Av., also, [illegible] two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade sts., also, a basement and vault on Centre-st., all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 58 JOHN-ST. Lofts and rooms, with power if desired. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st., or Box No. 3,756 Post-office.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, three rooms deep, and one room on second or third floor, located between 4th and 30th sts., and 5th and 8th avs., good neighborhood, rent not to exceed $375, or would hire a whole house of the above description, at $650. Apply by letter to C. No. 763 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE IN good order, with all the modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 6th avs., and not above 25th-st. Rent not to exceed $800. Address, stating full particulars, C. HAUSELT, No. 39 Spruce-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, OF FOUR adults, a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood. Best reference given. Rent from $700 to $1,000. Address SMALL FA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE COLLEEN BAWN—A MODEL WIFE.

WALLACK'S—MY NOBLE SON IN LAW.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COMMODORE NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours.—INDIAN CHIEFS AND WARRIORS.—MILLER'S MAID—DUMB BELLE—Afternoon and Evening.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 625 Broadway,)—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

IRVING HALL—(12 o'clock M.)—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DER FREISCHUTZ

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Fortress Monroe we have the gratifying intelligence, this morning, that Gen. FOSTER, shut up in Little Washington, N. C., by the rebels, has been relieved. A river steamer, loaded with troops and supplies of provisions and ammunition, succeeded in running past the rebel batteries on the Tar River on the 14th, and reached the wharf at Washington in safety. All fears that Gen. FOSTER will be obliged to surrender himself and command may now probably be dismissed.

The enemy under LONGSTREET are still in the vicinity of Suffolk, and threatening that place, but no serious demonstration is anticipated. The investment is believed to have been intended principally to prevent the sending of reinforcements to Gen. FOSTER.

A rebel dispatch from Charleston, dated the 12th, states that our entire iron-clad fleet had departed on the afternoon of that day for the South. It is the impression in Charleston, however, that the vessels will soon return and renew the attack.

Reports reached Washington yesterday of skirmishing between Gen. STONEMAN'S cavalry command and the rebels near Culpepper. It was believed, however, that no serious collision had occurred.

The statement that Admiral PORTER was making preparations to send some of his iron-clads below Vicksburgh is denied.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who was sent to collect and reorganize the scattered troops of the rebel HINDMAN'S command, is said to have detached a large number of men to erect fortifications on the Arkansas River, between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, in anticipation of a speedy attack by our troops.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Newtown and Astoria Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill empowering the Mayor and Comptroller of New-York to appoint Tax-Marshals. The resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Annual Supply bill was passed; also, the bill relative to public instruction; also, the bill fixing the salaries of the New-York Supervisors at $2,000 per annum; also the Baldwinsville Canal bill; also the bill confirming certain ordinances of the New-York Common Council. The bill for the relief of wounded and sick soldiers was passed in the evening. It appropriates $200,000. The bill to amend the Militia act of last year was also passed. The Quarantine bill was referred to Messrs. MURPHY, LOW and SMITH, to report complete.

In the Assembly, the bill allowing the use of dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad; the bill providing for recording internal revenue stamps; the Broadway Railroad bill; the bill authorizing the formation of Banking Associations, under the act of Congress; the bill relative to the Upper Hudson Railroad, and the Forty-second-street Railroad bill, were reported favorably. The latter was referred to the Railroad Committee, to report complete. The Upper Hudson bill was ordered to a third reading, also the Annual Tax bill.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Arabia*, we have advices from Europe to the 5th—three days later. The news is in some respects important. A heavy collapse in the Rebel Cotton Loan had taken place, consequent upon the suspension of J. B. SPENCE, of Liverpool, in the grain trade, and supposed to be the financial agent of the rebel Government. Although the supposition proved to be incorrect, the loan did not recover, but was at last accounts quoted at 2¾@2¼ discount. The London *Times* finds something to hope for in America from the inauguration of Union Leagues throughout the North. It apparently thinks the war will now soon be brought to a termination. Affairs are again threatening in Poland—the insurrection being rapidly spreading. The peasants, nobility and middle classes are said to have joined in the movement. Some successes had been gained by the insurgents. The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady and provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 92⅞@92⅝.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sixteen men of Gen. CASEY'S division, belonging to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York regiment, have been convicted of desertion, but having returned, their sentence has been modified so as to merely take from them their pay for the time of absence, which varied from one to five months.

The Memphis *Argus* and the *Bulletin* have been suppressed by Gen. GRANT'S orders, for having published contraband intelligence.

Brig.-Gen. CARRINGTON in command of the District of Indiana, has issued an order under date of Indianapolis, April 11, which reads thus: "In some portions of this State, citizens have been warned to leave their homes, under penalty of severe handling and the burning of their buildings. The legitimate result, already predicted, of the habit of wearing concealed weapons has been demonstrated in the loss of several lives and no little property. All good citizens should face down this practice at once. But let no citizen, under any threat, desert his home or sacrifice his property. Let him remain, at all hazards, and if the civil authorities fail to afford him adequate and unqualified protection, protection will be given by the United States authorities from these headquarters, and such examples will be made of disturbers of the public peace as will leave no room for doubt that the Government will protect every loyal man, and will properly deal with all who defy law and the Government under which they live. If any, however, prefer to abandon that Government, and adopt that of the rebels, they will be brought to trial, or furnished transportation through the Federal lines."

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, PATRICK CURLEY was convicted of grand larceny and remanded for sentence. GEO. W. HAIN pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. BRIDGET BREEN was convicted of petit larceny, and JAMES WILLIAMS and GUS. HETTRICH pleaded guilty to petit offences, and were remanded for sentence.

Gold Coin yesterday closed 154 as against 153¾ ₱ cent. the day before. Stocks were steady in prices, with a good business at the afternoon Board. Money easy. The conversions into the New Loan amounted to $900,000.

Business was generally inactive, yesterday, owing in part to the stormy weather. Prices of Breadstuffs and Provisions favored buyers, yet the demand was restricted. Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish and Whisky were quiet. Cotton very dull and heavy. Petroleum was in more demand at advancing rates, refined having been sold up to 40c.@42½c., free, per gallon. The Freight engagements were heavy.

Scarcity in the South—The Testimony of Jeff. Davis.

The Copperhead journals, whose general policy it always is to darken, so far as they can, every prospect of subduing the rebellion, have taken particular pains to argue down, or, in lack of argument, to sneer down, the likelihood that it must soon suffer serious straits from the want of food. Calculations based upon the figures of the last census tables—conclusions drawn from the known agricultural resources of the region now within the command of the rebels—accounts of great scarcity, which from every direction have been constantly finding their way across the lines—and the prices current of the great staples of food as given in the principal Southern papers, have done nothing to diminish the assurance of these rebel-sympathizing prints that there is and always would be plenty of provisions in Dixie. Even the Proclamation of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, last month, invoking the attention of his people to this great "danger," had no effect upon these "never-can-conquer" dogmatists. They have flouted straight on.

But these people have much faith in JEFF. DAVIS. We therefore commend to them the address of the arch-traitor to the people of the Confederate States, to be found in another column. It was issued from the "Executive Office," in Richmond, just one week ago today, and has all the advantage of freshness. After depicting in high colors the remarkable success of the "young Confederacy" thus far, he declares that there is "one danger" which he "regards with apprehension." He makes free to say that unless there is a special effort made to produce "grain and live stock and other articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and army, *the consequences may prove serious, if not disastrous.*" Even at the present time, he says, "the supply of meat for the army is deficient," and "the ration is now reduced to one-half the usual quantity in some of our armies." We take it this is conclusive testimony. Determined as our Copperhead organs are to believe nothing to the disadvantage of the rebellion, we presume they will now accept the fact that it is hardly as full-fed as they have pretended.

The truth is that this difficulty in obtaining the necessaries of life is doing more to break down the Confederacy than all other causes combined. It is not at all strange that the rebel authorities are so thoroughly alarmed about it. The very portions of the South on which they originally depended for supplies of food—Western Virginia, Kentucky, Middle Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas—are the very portions which have either fallen into our possession, or been isolated from the body of the Confederacy. The territory that is left is pretty much confined to the great belt known as the region of pine barrens—which, though it is said to be the best cotton land in the world, is too sandy to admit of any extended cultivation of the staple articles of food. Besides, the heat of the climate is unfavorable to all cereals. Wheat, which is the great staff of Northern life, never flourishes below the parallel of thirty-five. It is so scarce, that in many parts of the Confederacy flour is now accounted cheap at a hundred dollars a barrel. But the want of animal food is even more severely felt. By the last census, Texas, the supply from which is now cut off, had 861,000 neat cattle; all the rest of the region now supplying the Confederacy, less than 600,000. If there were time, of course, cattle and all stock used for food could be multiplied indefinitely, in the Confederacy as well as out of it. But time is precisely what the Confederates cannot wait for. Their necessities must be met this year and next year—not three, four or five years hence—and if these are not thus early met, they are ruined beyond remedy. The cattle of the South, at the rate the slaughter has been going on for the supply of current wants, instead of multiplying will soon become an extinct species. The deficiency cannot be supplied with pork; for in the present scarcity of salt—the price of which is eighty or a hundred dollars a sack—there is no means of curing pork. No army can do effective service for any period without a liberal supply of animal food. DAVIS himself admits this, and yet he designates no practical method by which that supply is to be procured. He deals only in cheap exhortations.

But it is as necessary that the home population—now consisting chiefly of the aged, the women and the children—shall be nourished, as that the army itself should be. No state of things would more surely demoralize and disorganize the army, than that their own flesh and blood at home should be famishing. It would not be in human nature to endure it. The distinction which DAVIS makes in favor of the army would never hold in practical application. Even if he could manage to keep his soldiers on full, instead of their present half rations, it would not avail him, if it were done at the expense of the sustenance of those out of the army. He has got to save alike soldiers and people from hunger, or his doom is sealed. This we verily believe is physically impossible.

The immense amount of food which is required to subsist a people is not adequately appreciated. The general idea, for instance, is that the United States supplies England with a very large proportion of its subsistence. It is a great mistake. All the vast quantity of breadstuffs that we yearly send forward to the United Kingdom gives it only a supply of about forty days. Yet were this supply held back famine would rage from one end of the land to the other. The South has in years past relied upon the North for a quarter or a third of its subsistence. That supply being so suddenly and completely cut off from it, and its own most productive regions lost, destitution was sure to come. A change in the tillage of the soil might delay it, but could not prevent it. This change, at the demand of the rebel leaders, was made partially the first year of the rebellion, and universally the second year, and yet the pinch for food has been constantly growing more severe. We know not what Providence may have in store at the next harvest for these rebels, but unless there is remarkable interposition in their favor, they will find themselves, before the year is out, hopelessly confronted with an enemy that gives no quarter.

A Straw in the Wind—The Way We Are Drifting.

We published last Friday an account of the proceedings before the Supreme Court in the case of HENRY B. HERTZ, Jr., against HENRY WOOD, the facts of which are, however, very much too interesting and instructive for us to allow them to lie buried in the obscurity of a law report. It appears that our present Sheriff, Mr. JAMES LYNCH, soon after his election, being anxious to diffuse the benefits of his office as wisely as possible, selected for his "auctioneer" Mr. HENRY WOOD, who, we need hardly say, is a brother of Messrs. BEN. and FERNANDO. There were only two objections to this arrangement; the first being that the Sheriff has no right to appoint an "auctioneer," being bound to do his own auctioneering, or pay for having it done out of his own fees; the second, that, supposing he took the power, Mr. HENRY WOOD was not a proper person to select for that duty, as he was not a professional auctioneer, and knew nothing about the business.

If these objections had had any weight in the eyes of Mr. LYNCH, however, it would simply prove that he was a very unworthy member of the "great party" to which he belongs; and if they had had any weight in Mr. WOOD'S, it would simply show that he was a degenerate scion of the celebrated house to which he owes his name.

Mr. WOOD appears from the outset to have determined that his connection with the business should be confined to drawing what our reporter, we presume facetiously, calls "the profits." So he took unto himself a partner in the person of the unfortunate, but by no means to be pitied, HENRY B. HERTS, who was a real auctioneer, and was to do the work. So great were his expectations of what was to be made out of the connection, that he paid WOOD $8,000 in cash, and covenanted that his (WOOD'S) share of "the profits" aforesaid should not be less than $5,000 annually. Under this arrangement the Sheriff, when he levied on goods under an execution, carried them to the store of HERTZ, who then sold them, charging five per cent. commission, besides five per cent. more for storage, labor, &c., making in all about ten per cent. on the amount of the sales. Of the five per cent. commission a certain portion, we should add, was appropriated by some of the Sheriff's deputies, a brother of that functionary being one of them.

Now, when we say that there is no such office known to the law as auctioneer to the Sheriff; that the Sheriff is bound to make his own sales; that his fees for so doing are fixed by the statute; and that if he takes more, or allows others to take more, out of the sum realized by the sale of goods levied on under an execution, he is liable to a criminal prosecution and to the loss of his office, it will be seen at a glance that the whole of this ten per cent. netted by the firm of HERTS & WOOD, was pure and unmitigated plunder, and was no more entitled to be called "profits" than is the sum which a burglar raises on the sale of purloined plate. Moreover, it is plunder of a peculiarly despicable kind, inasmuch as it is wrested from that unfortunate class of the community who are compelled to submit to a forced sale of their goods and chattels in order to pay their debts. The way in which this transaction has come to light is a remarkable illustration of the truth of an old and well-known proverb. The worthy Sheriff, after having permitted the firm to pillage the poor for one year, finally withdrew his patronage from them, probably owing to his own share in the political feuds which have recently rent the grog-shops between the faction of FERNANDO WOOD and the other branch of the "Democracy." HERTS consequently became alarmed, and demanded back his $8,000, and sought to dissolve the partnership; and, being unable to get WOOD to look at the matter in the same light as himself, brought an action for a dissolution, and WOOD, in his turn, prayed for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver, and his prayer has been granted.

We have been induced to comment at this length on this case, owing to the terrible vividness with which it illustrates the extent to which both the bench and the bar are being prostituted to the base uses of the indescribable horde who, doubtless, for our sins, have been permitted to seize upon and administer the government of this great City. Here are two men who deliberately enter into a partnership, organizing a system for deliberate plunder of the poor and needy, and basing the transaction on the criminal connivance of a public officer filling a most important and responsible post, and who has been selected and put into that post by a party which has constituted itself the protector and defender, *par excellence*, of the poor man's rights. They carry on their business, founded on fraud, conducted on fraud, and having fraud for its object, for a whole year, and at the end of that time their nefarious operations are brought to a close, simply owing to their falling out amongst themselves, and then they come into Court and actually ask the Judges to appoint a receiver to divide the plunder—for it must be observed that the only receipts of the firm were to be derived from the swindling of the judgment debtors,—and a receiver has been appointed accordingly.

We may be mistaken, but it seems to us impossible that judgment debtors can for a whole year have been defrauded to this extent without the knowledge of the members of the bar. It is hardly possible that lawyers can always have remained in such total ignorance of everything that occurred after the issuing of the execution, as not to have known that their clients were being cheated to the tune of ten per cent.; for this ten per cent. must sometimes have come out of the pockets of plaintiffs as well as of defendants. If they knew it and failed to expose it, it only shows how low we have fallen and are falling. It was certainly once true of our bar, and it is still true of others, that it is, no less than the judiciary, and in fact even more so, the guardian of justice, the careful inspector of its administration, the fearless enemy of abuses, not simply those which had a personal bearing, but which covered a wrong or brought discredit on a great science. The tendency of our day is certainly to convert a noble profession to a trade, in which every practitioner gives the smallest possible quantity of labor for the largest possible amount of money; and we can only say that when the law becomes a trade, it is one of the most knavish and demoralizing trades in existence.

Palpable Strategy.

The rebel force at Charleston, prior to the late battle in its harbor, is believed to have been about 20,000, while about 10,000 more were at Savannah, an equal number at Wilmington, and detachments at other points—all of whom could be concentrated, if needed, at Charleston, as soon as the preliminary work of a land attack was begun. The rebels will now doubtless suppose that they can release the greater part of these troops for work elsewhere. If they imagine that HOOKER is going to attack them in Virginia, they will run the troops along the two railroad lines that connect Charleston with Richmond, and thus, in less than a week, they can add thirty or forty thousand to the strength of LEE'S army. Or, if they think by massing an additional twenty or thirty thousand in front of ROSECRANS, beside those that have lately been gathering there, that they can greatly outnumber and overwhelm the army of that gallant soldier, they can send them along the Charleston and Augusta, or Charleston, Savannah and Atlanta roads, and in ten days they might all be at Tullahoma. If they think they can overwhelm our forces at Newbern, simultaneous with the attempt to overwhelm them at Little Washington, they could dispatch their spare men there from Charleston in double-quick time. It is not likely they will make any attempt upon our lines at Port Royal, as that post, since Wednesday last, has been protected by a Monitor, and has probably now two or three, beside other vessels and its fortifications.

If Gen. HOOKER proposed to make an advance any time this month, we think the attack on Charleston should have been delayed, so as, by threatening naval and military demonstrations, to have detained the large rebel garrison at that point. Twenty thousand men, or half that number, often turn the tide of fortune on the greatest fields.

If it be proposed to send reinforcements to Gen. ROSECRANS from the detachments, scattered throughout Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and elsewhere, we think that work had better be done just as quickly as is possible, before the rebels mass at Tullahoma two to Gen. ROSECRANS' one.

While twenty thousand rebel troops may thus be released from Charleston and vicinity, and added to the main rebel army, twenty thousand of our troops are completely neutralized in the Department of the South. They are scattered along the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and can do absolutely nothing but hold their ground.

Health of Hooker's Army—A Suppressed Report.

One can generalize better upon the effective condition of an army by its health returns than by any other single feature. A raw army in camp is invariably in a bad sanitary condition; the mortality lists of a demoralized or dispirited army are always frightful. The most favorable military health returns are from well-disciplined, high-toned armies, inured to the soldier's life.

We published, some weeks ago, an official statement of the sanitary condition of our various armies up to the middle of last year; but, though it was asserted to be highly favorable, it was impossible, from the few data given, to form any conclusive opinion.

We have received from Washington a report of the sanitary condition of Gen. HOOKER'S army up to the close of last month. We do not publish this report, as inferences can be made from it of the very highest importance to the enemy at the present moment. It does not state directly the effective strength of HOOKER'S army; but it gives the numbers sick, *the ratio which these bear to the whole army*, and other details, by which any one acquainted with the first rules of arithmetic can cipher out the precise force encamped on this side of the Rappahannock, and how many of them are capable of immediate service. It would probably be as well for the Government to keep the document in a drawer until the close of this month, at least.

We may state, however, without affording any comfort, but rather a good deal of discomfort, to the rebels, that the ratio of sick for the whole Army of the Potomac at the present date, is less than 68 in the 1,000—less than seven per cent. This is certainly an excellent exhibit, and, as it is given under the authority of the Medical Director, and almost without qualification, it may be taken as both direct and reliable. It may be inferred from this that HOOKER'S army is in good fighting trim—much better, we think, than it has ever been before.

The report states that all the more serious diseases to which troops in camp are liable, and especially those which depend upon neglect of sanitary precautions and bad diet, have lately decreased in a marked degree. Typhoid fever and diarrhœa have decreased respectively 28 and 32 per cent. since January last. This favorable state of health is attributed to improved diet, the increased attention to sanitary regulations, and the earnestness and ability of medical officers.

THE BURNING OF JACKSONVILLE.—We are glad to find that the horrible reports which have been published by some journals, of the burning of the town of Jacksonville, Florida, by our forces, on the occasion of its evacuation, at the close of last month, are exaggerations. One of our contemporaries published an account of the affair, the other day, written in the Ercles vein of wrath and fury, showing how the place was "burned, scorched and crisped, if not entirely consumed to ashes, by the devouring flames." All this, we were told by the same authority, was not done by the brave negro regiment at the post, but by the barbarous white men of New-England—the Eighth Maine and Sixth Connecticut Volunteers. Another journal, of opposite politics, but like spirit, next took up the subject, and dwelt upon it in a style calculated to bring tears to the eyes of a crocodile—showing conclusively the brutality of the "black hussars."

We give in this issue the report of Col. RUST, who was in command of the Union troops at Jacksonville at the time of the evacuation. On the day he arrived there he found the rebels shelling the town, which they continued next day; and a few days afterward Col. RUST, by order of Gen. HUNTER, withdrew his forces. "While the evacuation was taking place," says he, "several fires were set—a portion of them undoubtedly by Secessionists; perhaps twenty-five buildings were destroyed." This, it seems, is the whole tale. It is certainly unfortunate that we should have among us a class of patriots who will twist and exaggerate an insignificant affair like this into one of the most shocking Union atrocities—to the infinite infamy of our army and the disgrace of the whole nation.

PRIVATEERS.

A Proposition to Employ Private Armed Vessels as Convoys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer has carefully examined the historical and legal accounts respecting privateers, and ventures to lay the result, with his plan and reflections, before the ship-owners and commercial men of New-York.

He advises them—1. To combine and organize an association, and get together with care a competent managing power, and as much capital as can be raised for the purpose; a mere certificate, filed under the Steamship law, may give them the advantages of an incorporation; and, 2. To prepare or get the strongest and best protective steam vessel that can be obtained, and proceed to equip it and man it upon the following basis:

The special business of a New-York privateer should be to *convoy* and protect merchant vessels to and from the port of New-York. This, for particular vessels or special trades, is a private business, and will entitle the privateer to pay, *by agreement*, for each service performed, and will furnish a fund for use in paying the men, and providing the vessel, (which is essential.) It will be no loss to any one, for the protection, when specially necessary, will be freely paid for, and the premium of insurance, otherwise necessary to be paid, will be abated to an extent sufficient for the pay required by the privateer. The latter will be as likely to encounter and defeat the *Alabama* and others, as a direct pursuit of them. Short voyages, to Panama and the West Indies, or along our coast, will require private convoys, while national vessels perform a regular watch, or go on longer ranges. Cargoes can be arranged so that the most tempting, valuable or hazardous can be protected. And not only can a good vessel, well started, be sold to advantage when these purposes shall be accomplished, and its pay ceases, but there will be other employments to which it can be properly turned.

It is not a pleasant reflection, but one that is forced upon us with increasing strength, that aside from any continuance of our own civil war, there is a strong prospect that navigation on the ocean will long require special protection. The old Spanish and Dutch struggle, which so long convulsed the world, having on one side the grandee and galley slave, while the other represented the middle class, the merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, farmers and seamen, as free laborers who carried with them commerce, intelligence, enterprise, energy, and final success (to say nothing of many other things) seems to have sprung up again, and to have got started in such a manner, that we shall have *to show*, (not merely by arguments but by *practical* acts) "what" (in Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S words "the *immediate* and *obvious interest* of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe is." And since their immediate and obvious *interest* is "the point chiefly worthy of consideration," we must prove by acts, and show them that it does not lie in the direction of countenancing and maintaining piracy on the high seas, even when it may seem to operate only against their competitors in the shipping and freighting line. That same selfish idea, a few years ago, struck at privateers by treaty, and while willing to drive all privateers from the ocean, was not willing to protect neutral cargoes from confiscation when found in enemy's unarmed vessels on the ocean by ships-of-war. The grand parties to this hit at privateers had many vessels of war, while we had few. They would raise, in case of war, but few privateers, while we would have many. It was an old scheme, which had been tried long ago by France and England (in 1686, under JAMES II.,) against the Dutch, and had failed. They now take the first occasion of hostilities to show again to the world how ready they are to favor privateers against others, while they denounce them against themselves, and how much more they think of immediate interest than of solid and lasting principles. But whatever opinions we may have of their conduct, we may clearly foresee that the ocean promises to be covered with a class of privateers (with or without a license) who will go into no port to have an examination as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of their captures, (as national law requires,) but simply plunder what they want, and burn the rest. This may be confined to American vessels, while these are plenty and unprotected; but after these shall be scarce, or under convoy, no one can believe that men trained to burning and plundering will stop to inquire about the nationality of any lone vessel; or, if we suppose that, while in terror from the warlike front of John Bull, or in good humor for the vessels, men, supplies, and harbors which he furnishes, they will for a brief period pass over and not plunder their friends or allies, yet no one can believe they will stop their general course toward us or toward weaker nations *after a peace*. Spoliation and plunder will be found in practice much easier to start and countenance than to be stopped by any one. The history of privateering is sufficiently instructive on this point. When not held under strict control, it ends in piracy. And it is, for this reason that privateers are held in horror by the great Powers of Europe, or are professed to be so. No nation has exerted itself so effectually to keep privateers under just control as our own; and our success justifies the employment of them while that of other nations does not.

Why is it that privateers become worse or more dangerous to neutrals than vessels of war? They may be commanded by approved officers, holding regular commissions. The character of the chief officer, clearly, is not the point of apprehension. Their owners may be required to give security, and come under regulations as effective as those applied to war vessels. We have tried and proved this. The main difficulty is that *the men* are generally *without pay* or compensation, other than what is expected to arise from a share of prize money, and this invites a different class, especially while under less control by legal rules, or by good management. It was a wise and significant remark of the Governor of New-York, in 1696, when the noted KID was commissioned in England and sent out to the Indian Ocean as a privateer against pirates, that having many "of desperate fortunes and necessities," it would not be in KID'S power to restrain them, or to govern such a horde *without pay*. The event proved this true.

It is the American plan to furnish whalemen with food and clothing, and give them a share of the proceeds proportioned to the success of the voyage, in order to stimulate activity and watchfulness.

Wreckers and salvors are paid solely by salvage, by having a share of the prize saved, as they act under circumstances which do not admit of a fair agreement beforehand.

But the true rule requires regular pay (which may be moderate) for those who are unable to live without it, and also encouragement to extra ordinary activity and hazards, by rewards in addition, when successful. This rule prevails in all regular navies, and privateers should be placed on the same footing. And before they have any share of such rewards they must be required to bring prizes into port and have a hearing. This affords neutrals and all a just opportunity of being heard before a tribunal not interested in the plunder. And this is one essential means of preventing piracies, which not being regarded in respect to the old-fashioned privateers, formed the chief cause of disorder.

As to owners, they too are sometimes bad managers, being stimulated by their "immediate and obvious interest" to countenance and encourage unjust forays upon the peaceable. But, in our case, New-York merchants and ship-owners can easily master that difficulty and place themselves far beyond even just grounds of suspicion.

Let this plan of private armed vessels for protection and convoy, at fair rates of pay, be started, and we will keep New-York commerce not only beyond Confederate hate, but beyond even English and French competition and jealousy; and show them, ere long, that their *interest* is not to attempt to bestride the world either with false or sound principles: with deceptive or fair practices; with arms or navigation laws; with galley-slaves or peculiar institutions; with grandees or despots.

Nor need there be any doubt about having a sufficient sanction to the course proposed, from our own Government. The right of a man to have a private watchman, or a convoy of his own for the protection of his vessels, is as strong as the right to defend himself, and will not be ignored. It has only to be seen that the plan is arranged in such form and the pursuit of it so conducted that it will be safe to the Government and to neutrals. The officer needs to be licensed like a pilot or regular wrecker.

Vessels of war, acting immediately under Government orders, have seldom, if ever, acted satisfactorily as convoys. There are many interferences and difficulties, much red tape and contrivance "how not to do it," annoying to both sides. Without regular pay for convoys, favoritism becomes unavoidable, works unjustly, and creates disgust and disorder. Besides, it is impossible for any nation to cover the whole ocean with convoys, or to adapt itself to the emergencies of private adventures.

Is not the improved plan worth trying by an united effort? If we can get nothing better, we can have a strong "ram" for defence, and one that may be used in Winter against ice, when we have no other enemy.

Much more might be written, but this is deemed enough to start the idea. M. B. C.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAX MARETZEK'S benefit on Wednesday evening, was an immense triumph for the man and the manager. The Academy was crowded in every available part with an audience brilliant as beauty and Spring fashions could make it and the musical and other performances incident to the occasion went off with an *éclat* that has rarely been surpassed in the history of Italian opera in New-York. "I due Foscari" is not one of VERDI'S most felicitous efforts. It abounds in the instrumental noise and vocal difficulties for which most of his works are celebrated, without, like his later compositions, including a sufficiently redeeming quantity of passionate melody to make it popular. Still there are in it two or three very fine episodes, such for instance as the duet between the soprano and tenor in the second act—sung with splendid dramatic effect by MEDORI and MAZZOLENI—and the *Doge's* solo, exceedingly well rendered by BELLINI. But, whatever the opera, the house would have been full and the audience enthusiastic, for MAX had deserved well of the public and the public felt constrained to acknowledge the obligation. The singers coincided with the public, and had made preparations to testify their friendly appreciation of the professional capacity any personal good qualities of their director. These preparations they developed into action at the close of the second act, when the "indomitable," being thrust forward by kindly hands, Signor COLLETTI made him the neatest of little speeches, simultaneously presenting him, on behalf of the company, with a silver tea service. MAX responded in eloquent dumb show, and received several avalanches of overwhelming plaudits. Take it altogether, the affair was a highly flattering tribute of admiration and good will. It was a bright spot in MAX'S lifetime that he can always look back upon with unalloyed pride and gratification. This evening, Madame MEDORI makes her final appearance in *Norma*. MAZZOLINI will be the *Pollio*, and BIACCHI the *Oroveso*.

WALLACK'S—BENEFIT OF MR. MOSS.—On Saturday two pieces, (new at this theatre,) will be produced, the performance being for the benefit of Mr. Moss, the popular treasurer of the establishment. These pieces are "Follies of a Night," one of Planché's most charming adaptations from the French, and "Sweethearts and Wives," a British farce of the Liston era. The bill is an unusually attractive one; though, were it otherwise, the claims of Mr. MOSS upon the theatrical profession and the

public generally, are such as to insure his being favored with a crowded house.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Mr. BLAKE, with his usual luck, had the worst of weather at his benefit last night. Still the house was filled, and the performance was one to be remembered. This evening Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH has his benefit, when "The Colleen Bawn" will be reproduced with a remarkably powerful distribution. Mr. WHEATLEIGH is one of the most conscientiously artistic performers on the stage, all of merits the warmest support from all who have at heart the welfare of the drama.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Frightful Accident in a Broadway Store.

Two Women Fall from the Fifth Floor to the Cellar.

One is Instantly Killed—The Other Dies Soon Afterward.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a frightful accident occurred at No. 327 Broadway, whereby two women lost their lives. The particulars are as follows: ANGELINA PORTLIPPI and JOSEPHINE THOMPSON were employed by the firm of ELLIOT C. COWDIN & Co., dealers and importers of French fancy goods. The employers occupied the fifth story of the building. The two girls above named were through with their work at about 5½ o'clock, and immediately made preparations to leave for home. When they were outside of the room where they had been engaged, they, by some means yet unknown, were suddenly precipitated through a hatchway from the fifth floor to the cellar. ANGELINA was killed immediately; her neck being broken—in fact, her body was so bruised and mangled by the fall that she could with difficulty be identified by her most intimate friends. The other victim was also disfigured in a horrible manner. When taken up, however, she still breathed, and the Police at once conveyed her to the New-York Hospital, where she died about an hour afterward.

The accident happened at a time when crowds of people were on their way up-town, and for an hour our two the Police were kept very busy in trying to keep the sidewalk clear in front of the building where the casualty occurred. There was much excitement around the premises, owing to the fact that there were conflicting stories as to the manner in which the frightful affair occurred.

The friends of the two unfortunate women say that they have the means of showing that the hatchway was left open in an unusual manner. A Sergeant of the Fifth Precinct Police, who took charge of the body of Miss PORTLIPPI, states that the two were engaged in play upon the cover of the hatch (which is a sliding one) at the time they were precipitated below. The proprietors at the store were unwilling to give our reporter any information as to the cause, but referred him to the testimony which would be given upon the inquest. Coroner WILDEY was notified last evening, and he will probably hold an inquest upon the two bodies this morning.

ANGELINA PORTLIPPI was 18 years of age, and resided with her parents at the corner of Broome and Mulberry streets; Miss THOMPSON was about 19 years old, and resided at No. 161 Elizabeth-street. Both of them are said to have been girls of industrious and steady habits, and of respectable parentage. They were employed in the business of making artificial flowers for Messrs. COWDIN & Co.

Pugilistic Aid for Ireland.

The denizens of the metropolis have heard and paid for speeches in aid of starving Ireland, and have danced in aid of the same good cause. It was therefore not inappropriate that such as had not already participated, should avail themselves of the opportunity to see some good sparring, and help feed the hungry at the same time. This opportunity was afforded by the benevolent scheme of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, of this City, under whose auspices a grand fistic encounter took place, at Hoym's Theatre, last evening. The building was crowded with an orderly audience, whose admission fee of a dollar a head will net a not inconsiderable sum for this deserving charity. Mr. SAM. DAVIS acted as master of ceremonies, and among the exhibitors were many notabilities of the fistic arena. The main interest of the evening centered in the set-tos of the contestants in the coming prize-fight, Jo. COBURN and MCCOOL. COBURN put on the gloves with MIKE NORTON, and MCCOOL with HASTINGS. Both men were in splendid condition, and pleased their friends, though the general impression seemed to be that COBURN was almost, if not quite overmatched by the splendid guard and quick counters of NORTON. COBURN was, however, quite lithe, though apparently less cautious than MCCOOL. Mr. MORRISSEY took a few rounds with Prof. OTTIGNON, to the great delight of all the boys. The Professor maintained his usual admirable defence, and Mr. MORRISSEY exhibited his customary sprightliness. The funniest performance of the evening was the set-to between IZZY LAZARUS and HARRY HILL—IZZY being quite rotund, and HARRY, who is the champion wrestler, dancing round him in amusing style. There were some very lively encounters between Johnny and Barney Aaron; Hanley and "Cock Robin;" Jerry Conklin and Billy Donnelly; Owen Trainor and Scammel; Jim Kerrigan and Mike Henry; Jim Hunter and Con Foley; M. Cornell and Hugh McLane; Tom O'Conor and Alph Walker; John Monahan and Hen. Winkle; Mike Trainor and John McCarty; Jim Elliott and Robinson; Charley Walker and Mike Dorsey; all of which gentlemen deserve credit for their charitable efforts. As usual, the younger contestants made the most fun. There was not the slightest unpleasant occurrence throughout the evening, and the entire affair was a great credit to the benevolent hearts of "the fancy." Next to serving in the army, so much muscle could hardly be displayed to better advantage.

Naval.

TRIP OF THE IRON-CLAD ROANOKE TO THE NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday morning, notwithstanding the incessant rain, the master of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and two or three other naval officers, proceeded in the steamtug *Vanderbilt*, accompanied by four other small steamers to the Novelty Ironworks, to conduct the great harbor battery *Roanoke* to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The tide being high could not be let go back this time, as it was a few days since, especially as orders were on hand to turn the vessel over to the navy as soon as possible. On arriving off the Ironworks over 23 feet of water were in the river—the *Roanoke* drawing over 20. Hawsers were immediately thrown out to the tugs, which took position to commence operations. For several minutes the huge block of wood and iron seemed immoveable, but perseverance resulted in her bow being wheeled around. The unwieldy character of the ship rendered progress very slow and difficult, and an hour had elapsed before she was fairly on the move. At length the combined efforts of the vessels succeeded in getting her into the stream, when she began to be more manageable, requiring, however, incessant propulsion. Down the river her course was even and uninterrupted—thousands of passengers on the different ferry-boats, forgetting the severity of the rain, to examine the strangest and most formidable iron-clad yet seen in the harbor of New-York. Her helm was easily handled and was obeyed with singular accuracy. Arriving off the yard, the Admiral and the officers of the station, as well as the crews of all the men-of-war at anchor, warmly saluted the stranger. A berth was soon after assigned her, and preparations were commenced to put on board the stores and provisions, which have been ready for her for months.

A Sword Presentation to Col. Coggswell, of the Tammany Regiment.

Last evening, on behalf of the Common Council, at No. 398 Grand-street, Alderman MITCHELL presented to Col. MILTON COGGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, a sword, sash and belt. The resolutions of the Common Council, offered by Councilman HAZLETON, appropriating $500 for the purpose, having been elegantly engrossed, were read by Alderman MITCHELL, who also made a neat and patriotic speech, to which Col. COGGSWELL responded in felicitous terms. The presentation took place in the presence of several invited guests, and was an exceedingly happy affair. The sword was inclosed in a rich rosewood case, and upon the guard bore the following inscription: "The City of New-York to Col. MILTON COGGSWELL, Tammany regiment, Forty-second New-York Volunteers. A recognition of his love for, and zealous devotion to the cause of the Union and the Constitution; his dauntless courage and bearing, as displayed on the field of battle, and his heroic endurance of suffering, in the midst of indignities and privations, when a captive for many long and weary months in Southern prisons. Oct. 13, 1862." The scabbard bears the following words, uttered by Col. COGGSWELL during the engagement: "Men, we will cut our way through to Edwards' Ferry."

The guests sat down to a fine collation, indulged in numerous speeches and toasts, and did not separate till a late hour.

Removal of the Paymaster of the Navy-Yard.

A Court of Inquiry convened yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the robbery of the Paymaster's Department. Paymaster BELKNAP has been removed from the yard, and Purser BARRY ordered in his place.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. John E. Wool returned to his headquarters at the St. Nicholas yesterday morning. He visited his home at Troy during his absence.

Hon. Chauncy Vibbard, Albany; Col. Jno. L. Chatfield, Sixth regiment, California volunteers; Capt. T. A. Merriman, U. S. A., from Newbern, N. C.; E. W. Scudder, Trenton, N. J.; and Wm. F. Philadelphia, are also among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge John S. Daley, Albany; Hon. J. F. Barstow, California; H. Mitchell, U. S. Navy; and R. M. Garrettson, Rhinebeck, are at the Metropolitan.

Cols. E. G. Allen, Boston, and Z. H. Benton, Jefferson County; Dr. A. L. Turner and Capt. J. B. Raulston, N. Y. S. Vols., and T. Cadwallader, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Samuel Payson, Janesville, Ky.. Richard Cassidy, New-York; J. T. Haviland, Hartford; and Charles H. Leeds, Stamford, Conn., are at the Lafarge House.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, APRIL 17.—Nos' 29, 33, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 16, 19, 44.

The Occupation and Evacuation of Jacksonville, Fla.

INTERESTING REPORT OF COL. RUST.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report for the information of the Major-General Commanding Dapartment of the South:

In accordance with orders received, I embarked my regiment on the steamers *Delaware* and *Gen. Meigs*, at Beaufort, March 19, for Jacksonville, Fla., where I arrived on the 23d ult., having been delayed by rough weather.

Maj. HEMINWAY, with three companies on the *Gen. Meigs*, had already arrived. When I reached there a rebel battery, mounted on a platform car propelled by a locomotive, was shelling the town. The gunboat *Norwich*, which accompanied me, engaged it, replying vigorously, as did also a rifled Parrott 32-pounder on shore. The enemy were soon driven back. He was, as I afterward learned, making a reconnoissance, which it was his plan to follow up by an attack in force after nightfall. He expected to make the attack so close as to render our gunboats unavailable from the danger of their shells falling among our men. Everything remained quiet during that night. The fact that our rockets had previously been drawn in at night to the edge of the town encouraged this plan, which was frustrated by the arrival of the Eighth Maine regiment, and placing a night picket afterwards at a distance.

On Tuesday night the locomotive battery again approached and threw several sixty-eight pound rifled shells, striking several buildings, but injuring no one. On Wednesday, a reconnoissance in force, commanded by Col. HIGGINSON and consisting of five companies of the Eighth Maine, under Lieut.-Col. TWITCHELL, four companies of the Sixth Connecticut, under Major MEEKER, and a portion of Col. HIGGINSON'S colored regiment, advanced along the railroad upward of four miles, driving in Gen. FINNEGAN'S pickets, but were not able to overtake the enemy.

After proceeding as far as was deemed advisable, and the enemy showing no disposition to accept battle, our forces commenced to return. Soon after the locomotive battery appeared and threw several shells, but was careful to keep out of reach of our rifles. One of its shells killed Privates HOOLE and GOODWIN, and severely wounded WILLIS, all of Capt. MCARTHUR'S, Co. I, Eighth Maine Volunteers, who were the only persons killed or wounded after my arrival. On this occasion all the troops behaved exceedingly well. Col. MONTGOMERY, with about 120 men of his regiment, accompanied by Capt. STEDMAN, of the gunboat *Paul Jones*, made a successful expedition to Palatka, seventy-five miles up the river, taking prisoners a Lieutenant and fourteen men, with their arms. The Lieutenant violated his parole of honor, and escaped. A quantity of cotton, rifles, horses, and other property, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, has been captured.

In accordance with Special Order No. 162, received from Headquarters Department of the South, I withdrew all the United States forces from Jacksonville, Fla., on the 31st ult., and embarked them on board transports, part of which had just arrived for that purpose.

While the evacuation was taking place, several fires were set—a portion of them undoubtedly by Secessionists. The fires were not confined to the lines of any regiment. Perhaps twenty-five buildings were destroyed. On my arrival I found that many buildings had been burned, some by rebels, others by the Union forces from a military necessity. Many Union families came away with us, our soldiers freely making all possible room for them on the transports. The expedition has all returned safely.

Much credit is due Capt. BOYNTON, Eighth regiment Maine Volunteers, for the careful and prudent manner in which he administered the affairs of Provost-Marshal during our short stay at Jacksonville.

Capt. CANNON, of the *Delaware*, and his gentlemanly officers, deserve mention for their kind treatment of officers and men.

JOHN D. RUST, Colonel Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Commanding Forces.

Union Mass Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, April 16.

A Union mass meeting was held here this afternoon. The hall was crowded. Two bands of music were present. There were large delegations from East and West New-Jersey. Hon. THOMAS H. HERRING, of Bergen, was called to the Chair. Two Vice-Presidents from each county, and a Secretary from each Congressional District were appointed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported: *First*—That loyalty to the Government, obedience to its authority, and full and unconditional support of all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, is the plain, obvious and imperative duty of every citizen; and all who obstruct or embarrass the efforts of the nation to maintain its vital unity are public enemies; *Second*—Avowing their deliberate purpose to sustain the Government with influence, purse and sword through every sacrifice, until armed rebellion is put down everywhere; *Third*, denouncing peace resolutions, and protesting that the last Legislature was a libel on the patriotism of the people; that they are opposed to any peace or compromise involving capitulation to rebels in arms; and that those who remain at home will see to it—at the cost of life, it may be—that traitorous politicians at home, seeking any other result, shall not succeed in one jot or tittle of their purpose; *Fourth*—Approving the Confiscation and Emancipation acts; *Fifth*—Pledging to our brethren in the field undivided support in maintaining the Union and crushing rebellion; and declaring that they will use every means to punish treason and unite the whole people.

Addresses were made by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. SCOVEL, of Camden, and Mr. FOSTER, of Essex. Several patriotic songs were sung by Mr. BRUCE. A Committee of Two from each county was appointed to organize Union Leagues.

THE FIRE OF THE FLINT.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Loyal Union meeting called for Monday next, have announced that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT would preside over the meeting from the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, opposite to the principal forum for orators.

The spirit of the old hero is shown in this assent to the wishes of the Committee.

When first applied to, he remarked that he had thought he should not again present himself before a popular audience, but in the present condition of public affairs he would consent cheerfully to "help the boys take one battery more."

The spirit shown by the General in uttering these words, should arouse the determination of every loyal man in the country to maintain the national honor at this crisis in public affairs. The announcement that Gen. SCOTT will preside at the meeting, is made public with his approval.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Chairman.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

A Map of Charleston and the Position of Our Iron-Clads During the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing.

It contains a graphic letter from one of our special correspondents, who witnessed the memorable engagement in Charleston harbor, on April 7. A map occupying nearly an entire page of the paper, giving, with great accuracy and distinctness, the geographical features of the harbor, the location of its defences, and the position of the iron-clads during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, accompanies the letter. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Bourbon Whisky.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use; it is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed SUIT'S Distilleries, Kentucky, or SUIT'S Whisky Agency, No. 48 Broadway, N. Y.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Sore Throat Specific.
One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Hyatt's "A. B." or Double-Strength
LIFE BALSAM.
The most certain curative for RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA,
And diseases of great impurity of THE BLOOD.
Only to be had at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. One dollar per bottle.

Important and True.
Boswell & Warner's Colorific colors hair a handsome brown or black, without the use of wash or preparation. Ladies use it without trouble or entangling. Warranted the best and cheapest. Try it; you will use no other. J. C. Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway, and all druggists.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, 62 John-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope is Mailed, prepaid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Sold in Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; Shepard, 309; Low, 523; McFarland, cor. 23d-st; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

"Throw Off the Yoke!"—McLAUGHLIN, No. 273 Greenwich-st., is retailing Shirts at old prices. A splendid stock on hand—all sizes.
T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Lady Readers of the Times, wishing Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, Wedding Slippers and Gaiters, Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

!!! Hats, Hats.—The new SPRING STYLES at WHITE'S are the GREAT ATTRACTION of the day. The new imperial, the soft, the military, &c., &c., all at No. 216 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown, natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines now supplied from office, No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Machines carefully repaired by J. T. ELLIS.

MARRIED.

BARNUM—NORCROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. N. A. Staples, T. W. BARNUM and Mrs. ISABELLA NORCROSS, both of Brooklyn.

COMON—HARDEN.—On Wednesday evening, April 15, at St Andrews Church, by Rev. Father Curran, JOHN M. COMON and MARY A. HARDEN, all of this City. No cards.

ELMENDORF—RIDER.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. P. D. Oakey, WILLIAM S. ELMENDORF, of Brooklyn, and MATTIE M., daughter of Hon. James Rider, of Jamaica. No cards.

PALMER—ARNOT.—On Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. A. Hull, Mr. RICHARD S. PALMER, of New-York, and Miss FANNIE E., youngest daughter of John Arnot, of Elmira.

PECK—STAUNTON.—On Wednesday morning, April 15, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Rev. Dr. Staunton, THOMAS BLOODGOOD PECK and MARY FRANCES STAUNTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

RONALDS—WITTHAUS.—On Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., GEORGE L. RONALDS and PAULINE ANTOINETTE, daughter of R. A. Witthaus, Esq.

ROGERS—COOK.—On Tuesday, April 14, by Rev. Lot Jones, ALEXANDER C. ROGERS and Miss MAGGIE K. COOK.

SMITH—HANDLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 16, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., ANDREW H. SMITH and FANNIE M., youngest daughter of the late William Handlen, Esq. No cards issued.

SYRES—McCREADY.—In Ascension Church, on Thursday, April 16, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. CHARLES L. SYRES, Rector of St. John's Church, Richfield Springs, and LIZZIE, second daughter of Dr. B. W. McCready, of New-York.

STAUNTON—CALEN.—On Wednesday morning, April 15, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Rev. Dr. Staunton, Rev. JOHN ARMITAGE STAUNTON, Rector of Christ Church, Adrian, Mich., and HIS "Inspirometer," or to FLORENCE ISABEL, daughter of Henry T. Capen, of this City.

TWEEDY—NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, OLIVER P. TWEEDY and BELLE, daughter of Ed. A. Nichols. No cards.

WATSON—PIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. C. D. Murray, GAVIN H. WATSON and Miss MARY A. PIERCE.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

DIED.

DODD.—On Wednesday, April 15, MATTHIAS DODD, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Bloomfield, (near Watsessing Station,) on Friday, April 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FISHER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 16, JOHN FISHER, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 368 6th-av., on Saturday, April 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday afternoon, April 15, ROBERT HYSLOP GRAHAM, eldest son of the late David Graham, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

KING.—In Staten Island, on Tuesday, April 14, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Watson, Mrs. MARGARET VANDERVOORT KING, widow of Elisha W. King, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the foot of Atlantic-st., South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, on Friday afternoon, 17th inst., without further invitation.

LE ROY.—On Tuesday, April 14, HARRIET A., beloved wife of William Le Roy, in the 41st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, April 17, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

McKINLEY.—On Thursday evening, April 16, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of John W. and Ellen T. McKinley, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PEASE.—On Thursday, April 16, of scarlet fever, WILLIE C., youngest son of Joseph M. and Eliza A. Pease, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, April 18, at 1 o'clock, from No. 84 Rivington-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

TOMPKINS.—In Woolcot, Wayne County, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 14, GILBERT H. TOMPKINS, aged 40 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at White Plains, on Friday, April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMSON.—On Thursday, April 16, after a lingering illness, GEORGE THOMSON, a native of Scotland, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, April 18, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, John W. Thomson, No. 284 West 12th-st., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 227.—April 16, 1863.
2, 20, 50, 4, 15, 66, 36, 43, 56, 58, 11, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 228.—April 16, 1863.
40, 45, 49, 69, 78, 3, 8, 16, 9, 58, 28, 21, 42, 12, 51,

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CEDAR CAMPHOR,
FOR MOTHS,
Cheap, Agreeable, Durable and Reliable.
Apothecaries have it.

WINDOW SHADES.
A large assortment of window shades, of new and elegant styles, for sale to the trade; terms low. THOMAS POTTER, No. 95 Liberty-st.

486. SEWING MACHINES 486.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Parties in search of reliable instruments for different varieties of sewing, will find at the Emporium a complete assortment of the various first-class Machines, for sale at manufacturers' prices, with privilege to exchange if not suited.
Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Willcox & Gibbs, etc. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

AN AFFECTING SCENE AT 32 BOND-ST.
LAST TUESDAY
Dr. SCHENCK had 387 consumptive patients during the day.
It might be a satisfaction to the CONSUMPTIVE portion of the community to read the following history of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.

In offering my celebrated medicines to the afflicted, I feel that I present to the public consideration nothing new or novel.

The success of my medicines in the cure of Pulmonary Complaints is too well established to admit of skepticism—too certain in their effect to require any combat with that prejudice which usually assails the introduction of a new article to the public.

If the patient will preserve and follow the directions which accompany each bottle, it must and will cure Consumption, when apparently in its last stages.

I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed it can create them anew; but I do mean to say that when a patient has a violent cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, emaciated, confined to the bed, and given up to die by their physicians, they may be cured. Thousands of such cases Schenck's Medicines have and will often cure.

Sometimes the most eminent medical men are greatly mistaken in auscultating, or in the examination of the lungs. They see that the patient has a distressing cough, and a great rattling of phlegm in the lungs, which at once they pronounce to be Tuberculous or Pulmonary Consumption, and resort to some cough remedy, the basis of which must invariably be opium, to stop the cough, and which clogs the liver, constipates the bowels, and injures the gastric juice of the stomach, so that it is impossible for digestion to go on, and in a few weeks or months the sufferer is relieved by death

Now, I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption in the United States are caused by either Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia. The mucous membrane of the Bronchial tubes sympathises with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds hasten it into Bronchial Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the Lungs, and expels it by expectoration—or the formation of gatherings, which break into the Bronchia and is spit up in large quantities, and the lungs thus restored to health.

In Scrofulous diseases it is equally efficacious. I have ambrotypes of persons cured of this disease, showing scars where they have been almost covered with running ulcers.

Many years ago I was given up as being in the last stages of Consumption, and was taken from home, in Philadelphia, to my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. I wasted away to a mere skeleton, was confined to my bed, and my physician (who had attended my father's family before me) said I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained this preparation of roots and herbs, which made a perfect cure of me.

It seemed to me that I could feel it penetrating my whole system. It soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for more than a week. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats, all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have been growing in flesh ever since. It astonished all who knew me, as every one thought that I was too far gone ever to be raised again. Those people who knew me then are now living, and occupying places of honor and trust in New-Jersey and Philadelphia, who could easily satisfy the most incredulous as to the truth of this statement. Mine was a family complaint—my father, mother, brothers and sisters all died with Consumption—and I alone am left.

Now, I enjoy the best of health, and have for years, weighing over 210 pounds. Immediately on my recovery I turned my attention to the science of medicine, and the study of this peculiar disease. In fact, I was driven to it by the great number of people coming to me, or sending for me, from all parts to cure them; and I flatter myself that at this day I have as much experience and success in the treatment of this disease as any other person in the country, having visited many portions of it, and studied the various types or forms of the disease peculiar to the different phases of our climate. I, therefore, feel a confidence in my mode of treatment, which those who confine their practice to but one locality can hardly hope to attain.

I am the Proprietor of three medicines, PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, all acting in harmony for the cure of CONSUMPTION. The Pulmonic Syrup is the best remedy known to ripen and expel all impure matter from the lungs, and surpasses all other medicines in curing a cough and all pulmonary disorders. The Seaweed Tonic is a compound extract carefully prepared from a common weed growing on the seashore and containing Iodide of potassium, Iron, Lime and the hypo-phosphate and other valuable chemical agents. It readily dissolves the food in the stomach, converting it into chime, gives tone to the stomach, a healthy appetite and digestion, and strength and flesh to the feeble and emaciated. It contains no impure stimulant, but its stimulating properties are as pure as the best French brandy. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach and act upon the liver, which is always more or less deranged in every case of Consumption, and the Mandrake Pills is the only remedy that contains no calomel or other injurious ingredient, that will restore this important organ to perform its proper function.

It will be thus readily seen that these remedies act together in perfect harmony, and in every instance, when taken in time, and according to directions, will cure Consumption. The directions, which accompany the Syrup, very fully explain when each remedy should be used.

Now, consumptives, here is a plain statement from one who has made this complaint the study of a lifetime; and if any person will call at my office, No. 39 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, I will refer him to as many as he may wish to visit, who have been cured of Consumption with my medicines, and were as low as myself. I will also refer you to many in Philadelphia, who knew me when I was taken over to New-Jersey to die. These are facts which have taken place right at home, and among those with whom my whole life has been spent.

I am the inventor of what is called SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, for examining the lungs, which is highly recommended by the faculty.

One part of it is placed to the naked breast, and the other to the ear of the auscultator; then, when the patient draws a long, full breath, it transmits the sound or rattling of the lungs, so loud and distinct that, by practice, it is easy to determine how far and what portion is diseased, and can unerringly determine whether it is tuberculous, pleuritic or bronchial consumption, or whether it is an affection of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, sympathizing from the liver or stomach, and form a prognosis accordingly.

Those wishing a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $3; but all advice will be given gratis, and I will do all in my power to explain the nature of their case. I am anxious to meet and explain to every one my manner of treating this insidious disease—Consumption.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK can be found at his principal office, No. 39 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, and at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on every Tuesday, to examine lungs with his "Respirometer," or to give advice to those who see fit to call on him.

He treats no diseases but those of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, and makes no charges for advice or examining lungs in the ordinary way, or as physicians generally do; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, he charges three dollars, and he wishes every one, rich or poor, that has a Cough, Pain in the Side or Shoulder-blade, is troubled with Costiveness or Diarrhœa, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Restlessness at Nights, or any other disease leading to Consumption, to call on him as above, and get his advice.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at the MARLBORO HOTEL, BOSTON.

REMEMBER DR SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., for consultation and advice, but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each, $1 per bottle, or $5 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25c. per box.

CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., wholesale agent for New-York City.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera-Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE MURDERER OF BURDELL.
CHAS. LEWIS, ALIAS GEO. W. SYMONDS.
FROM THE CRADLE TO THE SCAFFOLD.
HE SEDUCES A WIDOW'S DAUGHTER.
Commences the baking business, seduces a young widow, robs and turns her out of the house, and is arrested.
TRIES ANOTHER YOUNG LADY, AND IS RE-BUFFED.
A young widow refuses his embrace—He locks her up in a room, and sets fire to the house.
ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE.
READ NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
For sale at all news depots.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery,
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER TO-DAY. English haunch of mutton for dinner on Monday. English beef and plum pudding on Tuesday. Yarmouth bloaters and Finnan haddocks, and English cheese, bacon and hams for sale. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Dunlop's ale in cask and bottle for family use.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
A DARK NIGHT'S WORK.
A NOVEL.
BY MRS. GASKELL,
Author of "Sylvia's Lovers," "Mary Barton," "North and South," "My Lady Ludlow," "Cranford," &c.
8vo, Paper, 25 Cents.

II.
DR. SMITH'S PRINCIPIA LATINA.
PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART I. A First Latin Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D., author of the "History of Greece," and editor of a "Classical Dictionary" and the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." Carefully Revised and Improved by Prof. HENRY DRISLER, of Columbia College, New-York. 12mo., flexible cloth binding, 60 cents.

The present volume is the result of many years' practical teaching, and seeks to combine the advantages of the older and more practical methods of instruction.

The main object of the work is to enable a beginner to fix the Declensions and

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, &c., at Auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 21, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 179 9th-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, the most of which was made to order by Hutchings, consisting in part of fine carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin; marble-top etageres, with mirrors; Turkish sofas; rosewood and mahogany centre-tables, elegant rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; patent spring beds, straw and curled hair-mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, dining chairs, lounge, mahogany and walnut tables, lace curtains, window shades, bisque ornaments, mantle vases, china, glass and silver-plated ware; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $9,000 Worth of

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av.. THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, embracing the entire first-class furniture. Parlors all in rosewood, elegant drawing-room suites in brocatel and French reps; French pier and oval mirrors, lady's French secretary and work tables; statuary-top centre and pier tables; fine rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, Gilbert, Boston, maker; large collection of rare and costly bronzes, bisque and lava figures and groups; magnificent vases, bronze and pearl inlaid clocks; velvet and tapestry carpets; rich china cut glass, silverware, &c., with a superb variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture, spring and hair mattresses, elegant etagere, bureaus, &c. Sale will commence in dining-room at 2 o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

MONROE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 15, GEORGE MONROE, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, April 17, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 139 West 21st-st.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a very choice assortment of household furniture, in perfect order, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites of rosewood, covered in blue and gold silk brocatel; pier and oval mirrors, lace curtains, rich vases, bronze do., suite rosewood, covered, figured crimson and green reps, rosewood pianoforte, clocks, pearl inlaid table, chandeliers, oil-cloths, cane-seat arm-chairs, bedrooms furnished with mahogany couches, covered in green and gold brocatel, mattresses, feather beds, &c.; black walnut extension table and chairs; Canton matting, China and glass ware, and other articles, all in the best order, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood marble-top pier mirrors, oval do. gilt rosewood do. in plush, sofa covered in blue figured damask, mahogany bookcase, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany wardrobe, lounges in green reps, mahogany office tables, black walnut secretary bedstead, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, very elegant ormolu chandeliers, elegant gas fixtures, mahogany silver-plated sideboard, &c., rosewood and mahogany pianos, office desks, tables, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION

OF A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON 38TH-ST.

ADRIAN H MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

38TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of 38th-st., 140 feet west of 7th-av., and known as No. 162. The house is new, 20 by about 50 feet, counter-cellar and modern improvements. Lot 72 feet 6 inches. $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises if desired. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction (without regard to the weather) THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 17, at 11 o'clock, at No. 78 West 20th-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood sofas, chairs and arm chairs in crimson plush, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 120 Dean-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

Two rosewood parlor suites, in maroon and crimson brocatel, mahogany and walnut chamber and dining-room furniture, rich velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, lace and damask window curtains, pier glass, mantel ornaments, china, cut glass, silver-plated tea set, parlor heater and kitchen furniture, Catalogues at the salesrooms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of John C. Cheeseman, deceased.

9TH-ST.—The lease of lot, together with the 3-story and a-basement brick house thereon, situate on the southerly side of 9th-st., 225 feet east of 6th-av., and known as No. 80. The lease is from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 21 years to run from May 3, 1841, at $175 per annum, ground rent, with covenants for three renewals of 21 years each. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a fine stock of first-class City made furniture, including a superb rosewood parlor suite, in three colored brocade, also suites in brocatelle, plush, reps and hair cloth; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; dining-room suites, sideboards, extension dining tables, library and secretary bookcases; library tables; wardrobes, hall furniture, lounges, easy chairs, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

N. B.—Goods purchased at this sale can be stored until 1st of May free of charge.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MIRRORS, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 109 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, satin and green plush, marble-top centre-tables, corner etagere, French plate, pier and mantel glasses, mahogany and walnut bookcases, library, side and work tables, rosewood, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, paillasses, straw and hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in reps and hair-cloth, walnut extension-table, oak dining chairs, portable furnace, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, cornices, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, Springfield rifle musket, sergeant's sword, and gent's saddle and bridle, made by Wood Gibson.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private stables, No. — 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.:

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—The property of a gentleman leaving for China, consisting of a pair of black mares, 15 hands, long tails, 7 and 8 years old, very stylish drivers in single or double harness; from the "Flying Cloud" stock, very gentle and kind.

Also, a gray horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish in all harness, and excellent under the saddle; perfectly gentle and kind.

Also, a valuable barouche, in perfect order, made by Lawrence.

Also, a two-seated phaeton, in fine order, made by Wood Brothers.

Also, a set of double-plated harness, best City make; do. plain harness; without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 355 LOTS—ON

some of the most desirable avenues and streets in the City of New-York, and very valuable water fronts, being part of the real estate of James Chesterman, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, without reserve, by order of Geo. Chesterman, Executor on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 21, 22 and 23, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above 355 lots, descriptive catalogues of which may now be had, and book maps on or before the 16th inst., at their office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Parties wishing to purchase real estate are particularly requested to examine this desirable property before the day of sale. Every lot put up will be positively sold without any reservation. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage from one to five years at 6 per cent.

LOCKWOOD & BROS., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., peremptory sale at auction at the four-story brown-stone house, No. 162 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., of all the furniture, &c., contained therein, parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture of every description, crockery and plated ware, mirrors, clocks, carpets and oil-cloths, spring and hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters and bedding of all kinds, mahogany and pine furniture of all kinds—in short, everything needed in a first-class house. Sale positive.

WM. W. SHIELEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF CROCKery, china and glass ware, at the store of Campbell & Fitzpatrick, No. 177 Pearl-st., FRIDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, being a large and varied assortment, designed for city and country merchants, worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues morning of sale.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 23d April inst., at the Corral, near the Washington Observatory, a large lot of condemned horses and mules as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

(Signed,) CH. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

J. C. McGUIRE & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1863.

In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this Company will offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer,

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of May next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, as far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but twelve hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited. C. R ROBERT, President.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, wood-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose, and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, and under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal Southern District New-York,

On TUESDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock, At Union Stores, Brooklyn, Cargo of steamer SCOTIA, consisting of GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND LEATHER, DRUGS, HOSIERY, DRY GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on TUESDAY, April 14, at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &C., AT AUCTION.

—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 76 West 12th-st., near 6th av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in plush; carved rosewood centre-table, rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, made by Dunham; broadcloth for same; oak and walnut French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, fancy tables, toilet crockery, spring beds, paillasses, straw and hair mattresses, enameled bedroom furniture, wardrobes, walnut extension-table, secretary bookcase, lounges, easy and side-chairs, in reps; lace curtains, cornices, china and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful Canadian pony, of Arabian blood, very stylish, sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; has been used by a lady. An open barouche, in fine order, with slip-linings, made by Lawrence. Also a single shifting-seat wagon, made by Lawrence, with poles and shafts.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 451 Canal-st., the entire genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house; 50 carpets, table and bed linen, cutlery, silver ware, stoves, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN ELEGANT FRENCH plate pier-glass slab and bracket; also, a handsome Brussels carpet, about 45 yards, will be sold at a bargain for cash, at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Something new and valuable.

J. FARNSWORTH, No. 498 Broadway.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange, of some years' experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the stock business in all its branches, desires to enter into partnership with a gentleman of means and good standing, for the purpose of conducting the banking and stock commission business. Unquestionable references given and required. Address, with real name, E. R., Box No. 128 *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK in trade, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $5,000 OR more, to take the place of a deceased partner in a business established 10 years, and giving fair profits without any chance of loss. Address, for an interview, Box No. 2,109 Post-office, New-York.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.

F. & L. MANY, LATE MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, Importers and Manufacturers of Locks, Knobs and Builders' Hardware, Have removed from No. 49 John-st. to No. 48 WARREN-ST.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale cheap, 4 slide lathes, nearly new; also, 1 Daniel's wood planer; a lot of hand-lathes, and various kinds of machinery and blacksmiths tools, now in the Matteawan Works. Inquire of MACKIN & HUSTIS, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1863, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

25 CENTS {GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.} PER POUND.

TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE FLAVORED COFFEE.

We have completed arrangements whereby we shall receive 500 bales per month of

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Which we offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, &c.

Hotels, private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., will find

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

more reliable than ordinary Coffee, as by our new mode of preparation it will be found to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor.

Put up only in one pound packages, sixty pounds in a case, with full directions on each package; and for sale by grocers generally. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., Importers and Manufacturers.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1863.

Deposits of United States Legal Tender Notes are received at this office as a temporary loan, to remain at least thirty (30) days, and payable at any time thereafter, at the expiration of ten (10) days' notice, together with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. in like money. From persons residing out of town, drafts on this City will be accepted in lieu of the notes themselves.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1863.

Parties desiring to obtain the United States six (6) per cent. Bonds of 1882, commonly called Five-twenties, either for investment or resale, can procure them upon application at this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

We take this means of answering the numerous inquiries made of us respecting the United States Five-Twenty Loan, for which we act as agents.

Said Bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, in gold, on the first of May and the first of November.

Have twenty years to run, but being redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, are designated Five-Twenties.

Are issued both in Coupon and Registered Bonds; the former in denominations of 50's, 100's, 500's, 1,000's; the latter in 50's, 100's, 500's, 1,000's, 5,000's and 10,000's.

The Coupon Bonds have coupons attached for twenty years, and are payable transferable to bearer.

The Registered are issued in the name of the purchaser, (whose name and residence are recorded on the books of the Treasury Department at Washington,) and are only transferable by signature, or power of Attorney, before an authorized Government official. The interest is collected in the same manner at the Sub-Treasury nearest the owner's residence.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold, as provided by act of Congress.

Are, (in common with all Government Bonds,) free from taxation by city, town, county or State; and the income derived therefrom is subject only to one-half of the United States tax levied upon incomes derived from other sources.

The privilege of conversion at par will cease on the 1st of July, 1863.

These Bonds are supplied by us at par and accrued interest in currency—interest commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money. Hence, the first coupon falling due, being stamped with the date of the issue of the Bond, will be fractional, instead of three per cent., like the succeeding ones.

We shall shortly be prepared to deliver all the various denominations upon application.

The engravers and printers have been unable to furnish blank bonds to the extent required, but every effort is being made to meet the demand, and it is expected that with the increased force now employed upon them, there will be less delay hereafter.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, accompanied by draft on New-York, or current funds, will be promptly responded to. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 289, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOLAR SALT IN MICHIGAN.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

It is proposed to form a Company with a CAPITAL OF $500,000,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SOLAR SALT At East Saginaw, Michigan.

Under the "General Law" of that State, employing the brine peculiar to that locality, unequaled in strength and purity by any yet discovered.

The large profits heretofore obtained from the manufacture of this staple, under less advantageous circumstances than now presented, guarantee success.

Capitalists seeking investment are invited to share in this enterprise, where safety and profit are assured.

F. W. FELLOWES represents the Company at their office, No. 37 William-st., where the Prospectus of the Saganaw Company may be had. Also maps, and accurate survey of land can be seen.

Subscription book now open.

Refers by permission to

M. MORGAN'S SONS, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., W. H. SMITH & SON, Dr. D. H. FITZHUGH, of Geneseo, N. Y. FITZHUGH & JENKINS.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their office this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Timothy G. Churchill,	Albert A. Martin,
George Opdyke,	B. H. Van Auken,
Montague Ward,	A. L. Sayre,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Richard S. Palmer,
Joseph W. Meeks,	Dexter A. Hawkins,
Daniel Butterfield,	Enoch Chamberlin,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	Thomas P. Way,
John L. Hasbrouck,	Lloyd L. Britton,
James Oiwell,	Wm. J. Black,
James English,	James Stevens,
Isaac N. Seymour,	J. R. Bartholomew,
John Gibney,	C. B. Churchill,
John Armstrong,	Geo. F. Codrington, Jr.,
Charles Denison, Jr.,	Mortimer Brown,
George B. Satterlee,	E. P. Fabbri,
A. M. C. Smith,	T. B. Woodsey,
James A. Simpson,	Alex. M. Ross,
Francis Leland,	Edward Oothout.
Edward Satterlee,	Charles M. Catlin,
Elias G. Drake,	Eben Sutton.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

EDWARD KERNEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above-named bonds as shall be presented at this office, between the 1st day of February and the first day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon, and the July Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

m13-law6m, F.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., (CLEVELAND, April 1, 1863.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., to act on business of importance.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 23d inst. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—$3,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 8 per cents, due in the coupons January and July, not entitled to the Sinking Fund, issued in exchange for the bonds of Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 59 Exchange-place.

A BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR $7,000, payable six years from March, 1863, with interest at 7 per cent., given for the purchase money of a house and lot in the Tenth Ward, and worth double the amount of the mortgage, will be sold for its face—exclusive of searching fees. Inquire of ANTHONY DUGRO, No. 72 St. Mark's-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-STREET,

Will receive subscriptions to the United States Six Per Cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive Bonds of date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5-20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP. 1863.

THE NEW ISSUE, IN SUMS TO SUIT. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, (CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the Ocean Bank, held at their banking rooms, 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
JOHN WYCKOFF,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,
PARKER HANDY,
JAMES M. BENEDICT,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,
JOHN CASTREE,
ALBERT A. MARTIN
PHILIP DATER.

And for Inspectors of next Election:
EDWARD B. COBB. PETER DURYEE,
WILLIAM MARTIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President and JAMES M. BENEDICT, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS', and Ordinance vouchers and other Government bills, purchased. Certificates of Indebtedness promptly collected. JOHN B. MURRAY, 39 Nassau-st., cor. Liberty.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York, on the 22d day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dividends remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June will, after that date, be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in sight exchange on New-York.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., COR. 42TH-AV AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. COOPER, Sec. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on sums over that amount. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS,

Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets.

No. 12 OLD FISH-STREET, ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

DENTISTRY

MEDICAL.

DORMANT MANHOOD AROUSED AND impurities rooted out of the system, by the use of Dr. Barrow's TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer, delay not a moment to read that popular illustrated work "Human Frailty," and be convinced. Published by DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount, 25 cents, in postage currency. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and E. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. Barrow consulted as usual on those specialties for which he is so eminent. N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. *Unfallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.*

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never-failing success in every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruations, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint. The above Pills have permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system.

Price $1 *per box.* Sold at retail by druggists generally throughout this City and brooklyn and the United States, and by *General Wholesale Agents.* HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., and G. & S. CRAWFORD, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

N. B.—Observe that each box must be signed S. D. HOWE; all others are *counterfeits* and *dangerous. Ladies*, by sending $1 to S. D. HOWE, *New-York*, can have these pills sent confidentially by mail to any part of the City or United States.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a Positive Cure.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not, in any way, injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages $2, female $3. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No, 11 Park-row. Sent by mail by DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia.

NO. 3.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame"

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary or the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their Preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicines sent to any part of the country. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 127½ Liberty-st. and No. 463 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 204 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail. All other "Female Monthly Pills" are counterfeit.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York City. For sale by H. HEARDSLEY, 60 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. VAN SPELTS'S INDIAN MAGIC PILLS —Guaranteed to cure all secret diseases in four days. Only $2 per box. His liquid preservative, to act as preventive, is recommended by the faculty; $1 per bottle. Consultations daily in his office, No. 614½ Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 96 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE ENTIRELY NEW A 1 STEAMSHIP
EMPIRE.

Now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., will sail for WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN,
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 117 Wall-st.,
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

The EMPIRE, SALVOR and BALTIMORE, will form a regular line between New-York and Washington.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY.....April 18	SATURDAY.....May 9
TUESDAY.....June 2	TUESDAY.....June 23

FIRST CABIN, from.....$96 to $135

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms—all having the same privileges in the Saloons, and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$50

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations.....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 15.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 22.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

To sail on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. GEORGE CORBETT,
carrying the United States Mail,
will sail as above
From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., N. R,
Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on day of sailing.

For Freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway,
Or at No. 54 South-st.,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 6th day of May. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
OVER
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA OR ILLINOIS
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, April 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) with dispatch.

The schooner SEN ATOR, now loading at pier No. 30, North River, will sail on SATURDAY, April 18.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Saturday noon.
JOHN E. BODY, V. P.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL, SATURDAY, 23D MAY.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans On SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....April 18
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....April 25
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....May 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $-5, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PAS-SAGE OFFICE—No. 86 South-st, New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.

The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2 45 o'clock, landing both ways at Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Dock Fair Haven and Red Bank, until further notice.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAVENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken. A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock NIGHT LINE.—Steamer leaves at 11 o'clock, arriving at New-Haven in time for morning trains.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
TWENTIETH OPERA NIGHT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 17,
FAREWELL NIGHT OF
MADAME MEDORI.
AND
POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE,
When she will appear in her great rôle of
NORMA.

NORMA.....MADAME MEDORI
Adelgisa.....MLLE. SULZER
Pollio.....SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
Oroveso.....SIGNOR BIACHI
Clotilde.....Madame Fiche | Flavio.....Signor Rubio
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

On this occasion the FOLLOWING SCALE OF PRICES has been adopted:
General admission to Parquet, Balcony, Boxes and Family Circle, $1.
Secured seats in Parquet, Balcony and Boxes, $1 extra.
Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Reserved seats in the Family Circle can be secured without extra charge.

NOTICE.—The box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s stationery store, corner of Nassau and Pine sts. SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE during the day, or at the inside ticket-office on the evenings of performance.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
when will be presented the entire Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.

ON MONDAY, TWENTY-FIRST NIGHT,
CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
BENEFIT
OF SIG. MAZZOLENI.
Last night of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
to which will be added an entirely new scene, entitled
THE GARIBALDEAN,
On this occasion the ordinary prices will be retained.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT ONE,
LA FAVORITA,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST
MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand Romantic Opera, in Four Acts.
Music by Carl M. Von Weber,
With the entire strength of the Company.
The grand incantation scene in the third act will be given with unusual splendor.
Box-office for the sale of seats now open.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

THOMAS G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This Institution will commence its semi-annual session April 20, location, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and 60 from New-York *via* Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted, and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select Boarding and Day School, affording superior home accommodations, with the highest educational advantages. Summer session commences April 22. For Circulars address C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassa-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS. AMHERST, MASS. Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Circulars forwarded upon request.
H. C. NASH. A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.

The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.

REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. W. MITCHELL, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. J. G. BARTON, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. MINER, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. SKIDDY, Stamford, Conn.
T. DAVENPORT, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
J. FERGUSON, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; &c., &c.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq., New-York.
GEO. W. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York.
G. HEINEKEN, Esq., New-York.
I. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York; &c., &c.
For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens April 17. Col. GEORGE PATTEN, a graduate of West Point, and author of works on Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Tactics, takes charge of the Military Department. Board and Tuition in common English and military drill $50 33. Address
Rev. A. F. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOME FOR one or more years, with thorough instruction in primary or classical music, (singing, harp and the piano,) can be had by two young ladies of high standing, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms, liberal living and instruction of the highest order. Address, until May, MUSIC, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm in a beautiful country village, having an established family school of twelve boys, will receive four more if application be made to W. A. DONALDSON, at the Lafarge House, on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday of this week.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and accomplished education, in a pleasant home, and under the best influences, are invited to visit this seminary, via 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars from Mr. LOW, No. 823 Broadway.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILI-TARY INSTITUTE.—Terms, $270 per annum. The Spring session begins April 29. In no case is more than one pupil put into a bedroom. This limits the number of pupils. Send for a circular.
C. B. WARRING, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens the closing term of its Twentieth Academic Year on MONDAY, April 20, 1863.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J., near New-York.
Summer term commences April 29.
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
WM. B. DWIGHT, }

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn. Terms, $140 per annum. For further information, apply to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, May 4. For reference and circulars, apply to Mrs. E. M. WHITE, Principal.

H. W. SIGLER, PRINCIPAL OF BOARD-ing School for Boys, Easton, Conn., may be applied to between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., at Fowler's Hotel, for three days.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY—Instruction is given in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GRAMMAR. Ten writing lessons, $1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

NEXT TERM OF REDDING INSTITUTE, Connecticut, will commence May 4. Catalogues at No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF CLASSICS, WHO HAS fitted boys for Yale and Harvard, and who is a superior mathematician and good disciplinarian, desires a situation; he has letters from and can refer to prominent teachers, and by reason of his acquaintance, his reputation and successful experience can influence patronage. He has been connected for several years with a first-class New-England institution. Call on or address INTERVIEW, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

A LADY EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGLAND, accustomed to teaching music, French (spoken) Latin and English, desires a reengagement as resident teacher in a school or family; best references given and required. Address EDUCATION, Washington Heights, New-York City.

TEN NEW CHANCES FOR MALE TEACH-ers, near New-York. Call for TEACHER at the Astor House, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for two days; or address TEACHER, Astor House, New-York, with 50 cents inclosed, and receive full particulars by mail. Salaries from $500 to $900 per annum.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess of young children; can teach music and English, with the rudiments of the French language; would like very much such a situation in California; satisfactory references given. Address L. K. W., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, OF extensive experience in teaching and other educational pursuits, desires to spend from one to five hours daily in hearing recitations in some literary institution or private circle; the best references given. Address P. S. T., Box No. 3,808 Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of great experience and fully qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address M. C., Madison-square Post-office.

FAIRS.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ROSE Hill Ladies Soldiers' Relief Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, commencing MONDAY, April 13, continuing through the week. Admittance 15 cents. Tickets at the door.

A MALE INFANT TO ADOPT.—APPLY AT No. 143 East 11th-st., second floor, back room.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING,
Benefit of
MR CHAS WHEATLEIGH.

This powerful drama, by Dion Bourcicault, which created such an immense sensation at this theatre three years ago, and which will be produced on this occasion with all that care and attention which contributed so materially to its great success at that time, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Mr. WHEATLEIGH in his great part of DANNY MAN.
Miss LAURA KEENE in her original part of
ANNE CHUTE

Hardress Crugan.....Mr. Daly
Kyrle Daly.....Mr. Levick
Myles Na Coppaleen.....Walcot
Father Tom.....Peters
Carrigan.....Stoddart
Elly O'Conner.....Miss Ione Burke
Mrs Crugan.....Mrs. Robertson
Shilah.....Mrs. Tyrrell

To conclude with the very laughable farce of
A MODEL OF A WIFE.

Bonifoi.....Mr. Wheatleigh

IN REHEARSAL—Several novelties, which must be produced in rapid succession to enable Miss Keene not only to oblige her New-York patrons, but to furnish herself with novelties for the great PROVINCIAL STARRING TOUR upon which she will shortly start.

NOTICE EXTRA.

MR. WALLACK
Begs to call the notice of the public to the bill for next SATURDAY, April 18, when
TWO COMEDIES
Will be performed, each for the
FIRST TIME HERE.
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT,
by PLANCHE, and
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES,
by KENNEY.

This excellent programme will include all the fine artists of the company, and will be given for the
BENEFIT OF MR. MOSS, Treasurer.
Box book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

NEXT SATURDAY, NO MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 18,
Last time of
DON CESAR DE BAZAN,
Comedie-Drama, in 5 acts, by Dumanoir and Dennery.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 11 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.

THE ONLY MORNING CONCERT
AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
OF THE GREAT PIANIST,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
will take place on
SATURDAY MORNING,
at 12 o'clock,
On which occasion the following Artists will assist Mr. GOTTSCHALK in a new and brilliant programme:
MLLE. LOUISE VIVIER,
MISS EUGENIE BARNETCHE,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
AND THE CELEBRATED BRETTO CHILDREN.
Master EMILIE, Violinist, aged thirteen years,
Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged eleven years,
Master RICARDO, Cornet, aged seven years,
(Pupil of Mr. L. Schreiber.)
Signor ABELLA.....Conductor

TICKETS 50 CENTS.
For sale at the Music Stores and Irving Hall.
Doors open at 11½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY, April 21,
Assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE VIVIER, Soprano, whose début at Irving Hall, New-York, was so eminently successful.
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Contralto.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone. Also,
Miss EUGENIE BARNETCHE, who will perform with Mr. Gottschalk his famous Trovatore Duet for two pianos.
Tickets 50c. Reserved, 25c extra. Can be had at Pyle & Bros. drug-store, corner Fulton and Pierrepont, and at the Academy.

LAST CHANCE.

Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents
DR. COLTON,
FATHER REED'S
"OLD FOLKS,"
COM. NUTT,
MR. HARRISON,

Will appear in one more Grand Combination of Laughing Gas and Song, at the Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, April 18. The Concert to precede each exhibition.

Com. NUTT will again inhale the gas in the evening. Mr. HARRISON will sing his Extemporaneous Songs.

Tickets, 15 cents; two tickets, 25 cents. Admission, (afternoon,) ladies 10 cents, children 5 cents. Commence at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

IRVING HALL—IRVING HALL.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
(The last of the season,
Under the direction of Mr. L. AN SCHUTZ, will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, April 19, with the assistance of several distinguished soloists, supported by the increased
GRAND ORCHESTRA
of the German Opera Troupe, on which occasion Mr. Wm. Doehler will produce, for the first time, his new concert for violin.
Tickets to be had at the hall on Sunday evening.

THE NEW GYMNASTICS.

Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston, inventor of the New Gymnastics, having received from W. C. Bryant, Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Wm. Wilkis, Dr. Randall, and many other distinguished persons an urgent solicitation to address the citizens of New-York on the subject of physical culture, will lecture at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, April 17. A class of ladies and gentlemen in gymnastic costume will illustrate the new methods. The lecture and exhibition will be deeply interesting. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

CAMILLA URSO,
THE CELEBRATED
LADY VIOLINIST,
will give her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
At Irving Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 27.
Full particulars hereafter.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Drum Major D. GRAHAM, Seventh regiment, N. Y., at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1863, when the following artistes will appear:
MADAME MARIA ABBETT.
S. C. CAMPBELL,
HERR SCHREIBER,
HERR DREWES,
and the full band of the Seventh regiment, under the direction of Professor C. S. GRAFULLA. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal hotels and music stores, and at the following places: P. Braisted's, No. 14 4th-av., Brady's Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place; Seventh regiment Armory, and at the Box Office on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Rapidity and Looseness of Legislation.

THE SESSION TO BE EXTENDED TEN DAYS.

The New-York City Railroad Bills.

LIST OF BILLS WHICH HAVE BECOME LAWS

Attorney-General Dickinson on the Soldiers' Proxy Vote Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16, 1863.

The rate at which legislation begins to whirl along is really fearful—equaled only by the looseness with which bills are put through. To say *considered*, would be a gross perversion of language. The fact that the Senate returns a majority of the House bills with amendments, is significant of the style of legislation in the popular branch.

As is always the case when the session approaches its end, everything revolves around certain bills of prime interest. At the present moment certain New-York railroad bills hold this relation to business. The hundred days having expired, the members of the two Houses are evincing their patriotic devotion to the public interest, and fidelity to their own sense of duty, by working for nothing. This they propose to do for ten days to come. Instances like this are, indeed, rare, and altogether worthy of commendation. Running a locomotive after the oil is exhausted, and after the Company refuse to furnish more, is a rare circumstance; and, unless outsiders, through pure benevolence and disinterested regard for the public welfare, supply the same, it is a thing quite out of the question.

The Broadway bill, with amendments, was reported this morning. Though they have not been printed, I understand that the amendments strike out Madison and Fifth avenues; that they provide for the payment of all over ten per cent. surplus earnings on $2,000,000, and a certain surplus for reequipment, into the State Treasury, for the benefit of soldiers and their families. These amendments will, it is understood, secure for the bill, which is the special order for this P. M., a certain amount of strength, and give to its friends confidence in their ability to pass it.

The Senate bill to enable soldiers to vote, the resolutions of Mr. DEAN providing for amending the Constitution for the same purpose, and GOV. SEYMOUR'S message in effect promising to veto the former and recommending the latter, were set down as the special order for last evening, which was, however, superseded by the joint rule requiring the House to proceed to the third reading of bills when they are ready. It will now require a two-third vote to get the question up again, and it is not improbable that it may be thrown over. This will probably agree with the wishes, if not the policy, of the Democrats, who, I presume it will not be unjust to intimate, prefer there should be no legislation, since, in such a case, the soldiers would be practically disfranched.

The opinion of Attorney-General DICKINSON that the Senate bill is not in conflict, thus taking issue with Gov. SEYMOUR, has strengthened the friends of the measure. That opinion, though in conflict with that of eminent constitutional lawyers, is, I believe, in conformity with the more general opinion of the legal profession.

The Forty-second-street Railroad was recommitted in the House to the Committee on Railroads to report complete, while the Pearl-street and Madison-avenue bill was virtually killed.

In the Senate the Supply bill has been under the slaughtering process since yesterday. Nearly all extras have been stricken out, and many other items reduced.

The bill to appoint a Supreme Court Reporter, and providing for the publishing of three volumes annually, after animated debate in the House, was killed off by a decided vote, the Committee of the Whole striking out the enacting clause.

Cross-town, in the Senate, is deemed to be in a hopeful way, where it did *not* have the reference its opponents contemplated.

Gov. SEYMOUR gives his first reception this evening. The invitations include nearly everybody in and about the Legislature, besides many others. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Incorporating the Onondaga Historical Association.

Amending the act relative to buildings in New-York.

The Newtown and Astoria Railroad bill.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Loan and Improvement Company.

Empowering the Mayor and Comptroller of New-York to appoint Tax Marshals.

Relative to certain religious societies in New-York.

Incorporating the Olive Benevolent Society of New-York.

Amending the charter of Rochester.

Mr. GANSON'S resolution proposing the amendment of the State Constitution so as to enable soldiers to vote, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

The Annual Supply bill.

Relative to public instruction.

Amending the Revised Statutes.

Relative to summary proceedings for the recovery of real estate.

Fixing the salaries of the New-York Supervisors at $2,000 per annum.

Amending the charter of Buffalo relative to fees in Rensselaer County.

Increasing the fare over the Avon Railroad.

The Baldwinsville Canal bill.

Confirming certain ordinances of the New-York Common Council.

To change the name of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company.

Establishing a Law Library in Brooklyn.

For preserving historical records in the office of the Secretary of the State.

Relative to closing up the affairs of the Bank of Monroe.

The bill incorporating the Master Stevedores' Association was ordered to a third reading.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of wounded and sick soldiers, appropriating $200,000.

To amend the Militia act of last year.

Relative to the sale of non-residents' lands in Westchester County.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the salary of New-York Aldermen. Ordered to third reading.

Incorporating the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society.

Incorporating the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Quarantine bill was referred to Messrs MURPHY, LOW and SMITH, to report complete.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Amending the charter of the Neptune Insurance Company.

Concerning the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company.

Incorporating the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company.

Providing for recording internal revenue stamps.

Relative to letters of administration upon the estates of non-residents.

The Broadway Railroad bill.

Enabling electors of town meetings to vote by districts.

Relative to labor contracts in the State Prisons.

Authorizing the formation of banking associations, under the act of Congress.

Relative to the Upper Hudson Railroad.

The Forty-second-street Railroad bill was referred to the Railroad Committee to report complete, by a vote of 68 to 26.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Annual Tax bill.

Authorizing Railroad Companies to employ a police force.

Facilitating the construction of the Upper Hudson Railroad.

Repealing the first section of the law of 1860 relative to preferred cases in the Court of Appeals. The enacting clause was stricken from the bill.

For a State Reporter at the Supreme Court. Recess.

Attorney-General Dickinson on the Soldiers' Proxy Vote Bill.

In answer to a Resolution of Inquiry of the Senate, the following communication was received by that body, last night, from the Attorney-General, relative to the bill allowing soldiers of this State, in the service of the United States, to vote by proxy:

I am advised informally that an early answer is desired, and, being pressed with other official engagements, I have not the time for such examination as the gravity of the subject merits, and must give the results of such partial consideration as I have been enabled to bestow upon it.

It is provided by article 1, subdivision 1, that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers."

Article 11, section 1, provides, "that every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote."

Section 3, of the same article, provides, that "for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States," &c.

These are all the provisions relating to the matter, and I am not aware that they or similar ones have ever received judicial consideration or construction. The question is, therefore, an open one, and must be decided by the best lights which can be drawn from the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We have seen that neither the soldier nor the sailor loses his residence by absence in the service of the United States, and this leaves but a single question, and that is, whether the actual presence of the elector is required by the Constitution, or whether the Legislature may authorize the deposit of his vote while he yet continues in service abroad.

That the proposed method may be inconvenient, cumbrous and liable to fraud and abuse, is no answer to its validity, for unless it is prohibited by the Constitution, it may be authorized by law. The elector "must offer his vote," but must he necessarily do so in person, and with his own hand, or may the Legislature authorize him to offer it in other modes? He clearly need not offer it with his own hand, for the sick and infirm and paralyzed may vote, and so may the soldier or sailor who has lost both hands and arms in the service of his country; and unless the Constitution requires his presence at the polls, the Legislature may dispense with it. The elector is abroad, but he is still regarded by the Constitution as a resident of his election district, and entitled to vote there, and not elsewhere. If he continues to serve his country, he must either be defranchised, at a time and under circumstances when all the privileges of citizenship, and especially those of an elector, are more inestimable than ever, unless the laws and Constitution he is defending, secure to him his birthright. There is nothing in the Constitution indicating the manner of voting, unless by implication, and there is certainly nothing in it, either express or implied, which prohibits the Legislature from prescribing such forms for depositing the votes of electors as in its wisdom it may deem best. I therefore hold that Senate bill No. 300, entitled "An act to secure the Elective Franchise to the qualified voters of the Army and Navy of the State of New-York," is not in conflict with the Constitution, and consequently, that no amendment of that instrument is necessary to secure the Elective Franchise to such voters while absent from the State in the service of the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. DICKINSON, Attorney General.

List of Acts Passed by the Legislature and Signed by the Governor.

1. An act to provide for the payment of certain persons for services performed while acting as officers of the Assembly.
2. An act to authorize the Trustees of "The Orville Presbyterian Society," in the town of DeWitt, to dispose of their property.
3. To authorize the Trustees of "The Methodist Episcopal Young Society," in the Town of DeWitt, to sell their real estate, and to legalize and confirm the acts of said Society and the election of their Trustees, and to provide for their classification and term of office.
4. To amend the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts incorporting the village of Owego, in the county of Tioga," passed April 9, 1851.
5. To amend an act entitled "An act to consolidate and amend the several acts relating to the village of Cazenovia, &c.," passed April 4, 1849.
6. To amend an act to incorporate the village of Clifton Springs.
7. To change the place of business of the Starr Arms Company.
8. To amend an act entitled "An act revising, amending and consolidating the several acts in relation to the village of Fort Plain," passed April 7, 1855, and to extend the powers of the Corporation of said village.
9. To amend "An act to incorporate the village of Bainbridge in the County of Chenango," passed April 21, 1829.
10. To empower Fireman's Lodge number 19, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the City and County of Albany, to hold real and personal estate to a limited amount.
11. To authorize the Albany and Vermont Railroad Company to construct a branch road.
12. To authorize the election of an additional Assessor in the town of Waivarsing, Ulster County.
13. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Putnam, to raise money by tax to pay volunteers in the United States service.
14. To confirm the acts of the Governor of the State of New-York, and to appropriate money for the repayment of moneys paid as bounties to volunteers, and for other purposes.
15. To authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property in the different counties and towns in the State, to repay moneys borrowed for or expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for expenses of their enlistment, or to pay any liability incurred therefor.
16. To confirm and legalize the taxes imposed in the year 1862 by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties in this State, or of such of them as may have included in such taxes any sum or sums raised or advanced in their respective counties for the payment of bounty money to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States, or for the support and maintenance of the families of such volunteers.
17. Authorizing the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities of this State, except in the county of Orleans.
18. Amending the several acts authorizing town subscriptions to the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad Company, to extend the time for the completion of said road, and to regulate the weight of the iron rail to be used thereon.
19. To confirm the acts of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Erie in relation to paying bounties to volunteers and borrowing money for that purpose.
20. Declaring the acceptance by this State of the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," approved 2d of July, 1862.
21. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Onondaga County Savings Bank in the City of Syracuse," passed April 10, 1850.
22. To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838.
23. Releasing the interest of the State in certain lands and premises lately owned by EDWARD LEWIS FREDERICK STEINHEIL, and authorizing his widow and heirs-at-law to take, hold and convey the same.
24. Releasing the interest of the State in certain lands and premises lately owned by JAMES PETER HENRY VIVIEN, and authorizing his widow and heirs-at-law to hold and convey the same.
25. To provide for the payment of certain bonds issued by the Corporation of the City of New-York, and to authorize a continuance of the aid heretofore granted and allowed by the said Corporation to families of Volunteer soldiers from that City now serving in the army of the Union.
26. To legalize certain ordinances of the Corporation of the City of New-York.
27. To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools.
28. In relation to the Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls Railroad Company.
29. Confirming certain proceedings of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, granting relief to the families of Volunteers, and authoring the said Common Council to borrow money for that purpose.
30. To legalize the official acts of OLIVER A. BARSTOW, as a Justice of the Peace, of the town of Nichols, Tioga County.
31. Making appropriations for the Canal debt, and the maintenance of the Canals for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1863.
32. To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a Town Hall in the town of Flushing, in the County of Queens," passed March 19, 1861, and the act amendatory thereof, passed April 22, 1862.
33. An act to legalize the official acts and proceedings of MICHAEL LAUGHTON, as a Justice of the Peace of the town of Castleton, Richmond County.
34. To equalize the official acts and proceedings of PETER TIERNAN, as a Justice of the Peace of the town of Castleton, Richmond County.
35. For the relief of the Trustees of the Gloversville Union Seminary.
36. Authorizing the village of West Troy to pave Broadstreet therein, from Auburn-street to its southern terminus; to procure a steam fire engine and the necessary hose, hose carriage, lot and engine house for the same, and to borrow money for such purposes; also, empowering the said village to light the streets thereof, and directing that the police constables of said village be uniformed and wear badge of office.
37. To enable the Trustees of the Kingsboro Academy to convey said Academy lot and building to the Trustees of School District No. 22, in the town of Johnstown, Fulton County, and to provide for the sale of the schoolhouse and lot in said district, and for applying the proceeds of such sale.
38. To incorporate Neptune Fire Hose Company No. 1, of Tompkinsville, Richmond County, State of New-York.
39. For the relief of C. W. ALLIS and others, and to authorize and empower the Trustees of the village of Shaneateles to raise $500, by tax, for that purpose.
40. To authorize the Canal Board to accept conveyances to the State of the Clark and Skinner canal or slip, in the City of Buffalo, and to authorize the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to convey the same.
41. To confirm the official acts of Stephen B. Tidd heretofore elected a Justice of the Peace in the town of West Bloomfield, Ontario County.
42. In relation to the support of the poor in the several towns of the county of Montgomery.
43. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a fire company in the town of Fishkill, in the county of Dutchess," passed April 22, 1829.
44. To incorporate "The Trustees of the Sands Fund."
45. Supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies," passed April 5, 1813.
46. To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property of the different counties and towns in this State, to repay moneys borrowed for or expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for the expenses of their enlistment, or for aid to their enlistment, or for aid to their families, or to pay any liability incurred therefor, passed Feb. 21, 1863.
47. For the improvement of Clinton-avenue in the City of Brooklyn, between Flushing-avenue and the river, for commercial purposes.
48. Appropriating a portion of the revenues of the Literature Fund for the benefit of academies.
49. To authorize the Bank of Geneva to reduce its capital stock.
50. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, passed April 23, 1823.
51. To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to misdemeanors.
52. To authorize the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow money to pay that portion of the Water Loan of said city, which fell due on the 1st day of December, 1862, and to pay the indebtedness incurred by said city, in borrowing money to pay certain bounties authorized by the Mayor and Common Council of said City, in the year 1862.
53. To authorize the sale and disposition of the reversionary interest of CAROLINE M. HURD, SAMUEL W. CASS and JAMES M. CASS, infants, in real estate, situated in the village of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler, and also of the interest of the Trustees and descendants.
54. To authorize the Trustees of the Prospect Hill Cemetery Association to remove the bodies from their burying-ground, in the village of Gloversville, and to sell the said burying-ground.
55. To enable the Supervisor of the town of Wawarsing to borrow money upon the credit of the town, and to provide for the payment thereof.
56. To designate the time and place for the election of officers of the village of Cuba, in the County of Allegany.
57. To authorize the Trustees of the village of Binghampton to raise money by special tax.
58. Extending the time for levying and collecting taxes in the County of Lewis.
59. For the incorporation of the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Western New-York.
60. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the United States Trust Company of New-York," passed April 12, 1853.
61. To erect election district number five, in the town of Watervliet, in the election of town officers, and that said district shall also be the tenth election district in said town for all general elections.
62. To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.
63. To extend the operation and effect of the act passed Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes."
64. To provide for raising money in the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence County, to purchase and pay for a bridge across Grass River at Chases Mills, in said town.
65. To authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money and to issue the bonds of the city.
66. In relation to the City Court of Brooklyn.
67. To provide for the payment of the damages and expenses of the regrading and repairing of Flatbush-avenue in the City of Brooklyn.
68. Relative to the charter of the City of New-York.
69. To erect a Union School District in the village of Watkins, and to create a Board of Education therein, with power of taxation, and other powers for school purposes.
70. To facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
71. To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns in the County of Oneida, and in the City of Utica, in said county.
72. To provide for the clearing out and completion of the Nine Mile Creek Feeder.
73. To amend an act entitled "An Act authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States, deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping," passed April 4, 1837, and to amend certain sections of the acts amendatory thereof.
74. To authorize the formation of the Falconwood House Company.
75. To authorize the Board of Directors to the Chittenango Bank to reduce its Capital Stock.
76. Providing that certain liabilities incurred by the Military Aid Society of the town of Essex, in Essex County, shall be a debt against said town, and providing for their payment.
77. To amend the act entitled "An act in relation to Weights and Measures," passed April 11, 1851.
78. To extend Oak-street, Leonard-street and Eckford-street, and to close a portion of Dobbin-street, in the City of Brooklyn.
79. In relation to the Poor-house land in the County of Dutchess.
80. To legalize the acts and proceedings of JOSEPH BAKER, as Justice of the Peace of the town of Manlius, Onondagua County.

A PROCLAMATION FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Scarcity of Food in the Confederate States.

Richmond papers of April 13 contain the following document:

"In compliance with the request of Congress, contained in the resolutions passed on the fourth day of the present month, I invoke your attention to the present condition and future prospects of our country, and to the duties which patriotism imposes on us all during this great struggle for our homes and our liberties."

Then, after quoting the resolutions in question, the address proceeds:

"Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendations of your Senators and Representatives. We have reached the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combinations of naval and military armaments that the lust of conquest ever gathered together for the conquest of a free people. We began this struggle without a single gun afloat, while the resources of our enemy enabled to gather fleets which, according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of four hundred and thirty-seven vessels, measuring eight hundred and forty thousand and eighty-six tons, and carrying three thousand and twenty six guns, yet we have captured, sunk or destroyed a number of these vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop-of-war, while four of their captured steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency.

To oppose invading forces composed of levies which have already exceeded thirteen hundred thousand men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free; and we were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to furnish them arms, while for many months the continuation of some of our strongholds owed their safety chiefly to a careful concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder for our cannon.

Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence the munitions of war, the clothing and the subsistence, which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle-fields, and to inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which our arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible. The contrast between our past and present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well organized and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped, as at present. The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enable their fleets of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away; yet our strongholds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparations for their reduction have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of their every effort to turn or storm Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, as well as every attack on our batterries on the Red River, the Tallahatchie and other navigable streams. Within a few weeks the falling waters and the increasing heats of Summer will complete their discomfiture, and compel their baffled and defeated forces to the abandonment of expeditions on which was based their chief hope of success in affecting our subjugation.

We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful armies and threatened by numerous fleets, and that the Government that controls those fleets and armies is driven to the most desperate effort to effect the unholy purpose in which it has thus far been defeated. It will use its utmost energy to avert this impending doom, so fully merited by the atrocities it has committed, the savage barbarities which it has encouraged, and the crowning attempt to excite a servile population to the massacre of our wives, our daughters and our helpless children. With such a contest before us there is but one danger which the Government of your choice regards with apprehension; and to avert this danger it appeals to the never-failing patriotism and spirit which you have exhibited since the beginning of the war.

The very unfavorable season, the protracted drouths of last year, *reduced the harvests on which we depend far below an average yield, and the deficiency was unfortunately, still more marked in the northern part of our Confederacy, where supplies were specially needed for the army.* If, through a confidence in an early peace, which may prove delusive, our fields should now be devoted to the production of cotton and tobacco, instead of grain and live stock, and other articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and army, the consequences may prove serious, if not disastrous, especially should this present season prove as unfavorable as the last. Your country, therefore, appeals to you to lay aside all thought of gain, and to devote yourselves to securing your liberties, without which those gains would be valueless. It is true that the wheat harvest in the more southern States, which will be gathered next month, promises an abundant yield; but even if this promise be fulfilled, the difficulties of transportation, enhanced as it has been by an unusually rainy Winter, will cause embarrassments in military operations and sufferings among the people, should the crops in the middle and northern portions of the Confederacy prove deficient. But no uneasiness may be felt in regard to a mere supply of bread for men. It is for the large amount of corn and forage required in the raising of live stock, and the supplies of the animals used in military operations, too bulky for distant transportation, and in them the deficiency of the last harvest was mostly felt. Let your fields be devoted exclusively to the production of corn, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and other food for man and beast; let corn be sowed broadcast for fodder in immediate proximity to railroads, rivers and canals, and let all your efforts be directed to the prompt supply of these articles in the districts where our armies are operating. You will thus add greatly to their efficiency, and furnish the means without which it is impracticable to make those prompt and active movements which have hitherto stricken terror into our enemies and secured our most brilliant triumphs.

Having thus placed before you, my countrymen, the reasons for the call made on you for aid in supplying the wants of the coming year, I add a few words of appeal in behalf of the brave soldiers now confronting your enemies, and *to whom your Government is unable to furnish all the comforts they so richly merit. The supply of meat for the army is deficient.* This deficiency is only temporary, for measures have been adopted which will, it is believed, soon enable us to restore the full rations; but that ration is now reduced at times to one-half the usual quantity in some of our armies. It is known that the supply of meat throughout the country is sufficient for the support of all; *but the distances are so great, the condition of the roads has been so bad during the five months of Winter weather through which we have just passed, and the attempt of groveling speculators to forestall the market and make money out of the life-blood of our defenders, have so much influenced the withdrawal from sale of the surplus in the hands of the producers, that the Government has been unable to gather full supplies.* The Secretary of War has prepared a plan, which is appended to this address, by the aid of which, or similar means to be adopted by yourselves, you can assist the officers of the Government in the purchase of the corn, the bacon, the pork and the beef, known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the country. Even if the surplus be less than believed, is it not a bitter and humiliating reflection that those who remain at home, secure from hardship and protected from danger, should be in the enjoyment of abundance, and that their slaves also should have a full supply of food, while their sons, brothers, husbands and fathers are stinted in the rations on which their health and efficiency depends?

Entertaining no fear that you will either misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to respond to the call of patriotism, I have placed the facts fully and frankly before you. Let us all unite in the performance of our duty, each in his sphere, and with concerted, persistent and well-directed effort, there seems little reason to doubt that, under the blessings of Him to whom we look for guidance and who has been to us our shield and strength, we shall maintain the sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States, and transmit to our posterity the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, April 10, 1863.

Compliment to the Steamer Arago.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAMER ARAGO,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.

As the steamer neared her destination, (Hilton Head, S. C.,) a meeting of the passengers was called in the cabin. Col. VAN WYCK, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was called to the Chair, and Maj. W. J. WOOD appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and named the following gentlemen: Maj. W. M. Babbitt, Maj. Dwight Bannister, Col. M. G. Littlefield, Maj. W. J. Wood, Persifer Frazer, Jr., Joseph Colwell, Rev. Robt. G. Williams.

The Committee, after consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is mainly through the gentlemanly courtesy and experienced seamanship of Capt. HENRY A. GADSDEN, of the steamer *Arago*, assisted by his efficient officers, that the passengers in the said steamer are able to reflect with so much pleasure on this their now expiring trip from the North; and

Whereas, We, the passengers, recognizing the sleepless vigilance and unceasing care of the commander in storm and calm, believe that the ability and skill which carried us safely through the late severe and continued gale deserve and should receive a generous commendation; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we, the said passengers on board the steamer *Arago*, do hereby tender our hearty thanks and grateful acknowledgments to Capt. GADSDEN and his officers for their many kindnesses during our brief but pleasant sojourn with them.

2. That the order and discipline which characterize the management of this vessel evince the high qualities of the commander for his position.

3. That our best wishes do follow them and theirs in their future trips; and may the lives of each and all be ever as bright and sunny as the latter days of our voyage hither.

4. That we reverently express our gratitude to the kind Providence which has controlled the tempest, and held us safely as in the hollow of his hand, and may the same kind Providence direct and protect us until we reach our haven of final rest.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Capt. GADSDEN, and copies sent for publication to the *Beaufort Free South* and to the New-York City papers.

W. M. BABBITT, U. S. A. D. BANNISTER, U. S. A.,
M. G. LITTLEFIELD, U. S. V., W. J. WOOD, U. S. A.,
P. FRAZER, U. S. A., JOSEPH COLWELL,
Rev. ROBT. G. WILLIAMS.

[Ad ertisement.]

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210

[Advertisement.]

HE CAN USE THE KNIFE.—Why? Because he has the nerve, the skill, the judgment. Why is one a better Surgeon than another? Simply because he is, by nature and acquirement, fitted for it. While another equally educated, good-hearted and sympathetic, is simply a bungler. Phrenology indicates the difference.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Victoria, for Liverpool.—Lewis Antonio Gonzalez, Ed. B. Tosswill, Moses C. Tyler, Christian Morse and lady, Mrs. King, Capt. N. Pegden, Thomas B. Gunn, James Foster, lady and two children, Lewis C. Plomen, William Reith, James Gardyne, George G. Dustan, William Peters, John Frink, Peter Williams, Chas. Matthews, Robert N. Creyton, and 123 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Liverpool and Halifax.—From Halifax—Mr. Ceferino Augusta, Mr. Dunlop.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 18 | Sun sets..... 6 40 | Moon sets..... ——
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 10 | Gov. Island.. 7 59 | Hell Gate.. 9 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 16.

Cleared.

Steamer Montano, Hayes, Matanzas. Thos. F. Young.
Ship William Nelson, Cheever, Havre. Wm. Whitlock, Jr.
Barks Shamrock, Berry, Falmouth, Simpson & Clapp; Mountain Eagle, Bragdon, Manzanilla. C. & E. J. Peters; Topeka, Sundbury, New-Orleans. Murray & Nephew.
Brigs Brewster, Carlton, Boston. Bassett & Nickerson; John Freeman, Crowell, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Randolph, Aalleti, Cienfuegos. E. W. Trundy; Ech, (Br.,) Barnes, Havana, Truxillo & Vining; Ablecchino, (Ital.,) Paolille, Marseilles. Baetjen & De Verter.
Schooners C. A. Crook, Evenham, Washington. A. H. Sibley; Louis Walsh, Eaton, Washington. Van Brunt & Slaght; Wonnan, Kent, Elizabethport, G. L. Hatch; Aloe, (Br.,) Sinclair, Gonaives, P. I. Nevins & Son; Mott Bidell, Bidell, Washington, Mott Bidell; S. A. Appleton, Saulsbury, Portsmouth, Me., Brett, Son & Co.; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Coumars, Ragged Island, N. S., James Hatch; Empire, Daniels, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Belle Creole, Burgess, Baltimore, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lion, Furbush, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.
Sloop J. N. Seymour, Norton, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool March 28, via Halifax April 14, with mdse to E. Cunard. 8th inst., at 4 P. M., lat. —, lon. —, signalized ship Owego, Norton, from Cardiff Feb. 14, for New-York.
U. S. gunboat Mattabassett, ——, Boston, in tow of steamer Charles Pierson—she is at anchor at Riker's Island.
Steamer Charles Pearson, Swift, Boston.
Bark Palermo, Ingraham, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.
Brig Derwent, (Br., of Sunderland,) Wate, Lisbon 28 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather on the coast. 15th inst., 100 miles S. E. ½ S. from Sandy Hook, saw an (supposed) Am. brig, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned; was painted black and had a gilt star on her stern.
Brig C. R. Crastener, Munro, Jacmel 22 ds., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Brig Lyra, Gray, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to J. Simpson & Co.
Brig Emily Saunders, Deer Island, with hay for Fortress Monroe.
Schr. James, Haskell, Calais, with lumber for Harlem.
Schr. Boston, Hutchings, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kenny, Salem 3 ds, to R. W. Ropes & Co.
Schr. Carroll, Crocker, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Mary Clark, Pearson, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.
Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.
Schr. Ospray, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with pickets to Jed Frye & Co.
BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark, unknown.
WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Columbia and Morning Star.
Ship Ernestine.
Barks Ida S., Linda, and Stewart.
Brig Gen. Marshall.
Schooners Synepuxent, Marine, Adeline, Wm. A. Ellis, Jamestown, Mary A. Bromley, Edward Slade, Mary Fletcher, Connecticut.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Parkersburgh, for Portland, went ashore on Mill Rock, but came off and proceeded.

The ship Benjamin Adams, from Liverpool, arrived last night, reports having 620 passengers; has had continual westerly gales the entire passage. Between lat. 45 and 43, and lon. 33 and 48, passed large quantities of field ice and icebergs. March 28, John Hodge died; 9th inst., Pat Oates died—both passengers.

Foreign Ports.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.
[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Antioch and Francis King, at Marseilles; Beaver, at Flushing; R. A. Hirsch, "Fauel," and Resolute, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Callao—Persian, at Deal.
Arrived from New-York—1st, Quesnel, at Havre; 2d, Ontario and Shakspeare, at Liverpool.
Arrived from San Francisco—Lockett, at Liverpool.
Sailed for New-York—1st, Ariel, from Belfast; 3d, Martha Guergy and Monarch of the Seas, from Liverpool.

BROOKLYN GROCERIES,
AT NO. 100 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN can buy their GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS AS CHEAP AND CHEAPER than by crossing to New-York,
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, at
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ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
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It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
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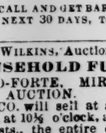
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

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MAY, 1851.
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The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.
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